THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 40. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, October 5, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

J. D. FAST. Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. (sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See ad in another column. sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st and Diamond. sep28;1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office, Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 208 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. D RAMALEY'S EAT PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

J. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 118 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep11;1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 25 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

E. P. ROBERTS, Successor to J. M. Roberts, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 74 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21;1y

T. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. [oct5;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO F. SIEMMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. (sep14;1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep11;1y

J. J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner; Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st, Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions —Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

MRS. BRUIEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. (sep14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. (sep14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sp21;1y

LUTHER MAGINNIS,—*Solicitor*—Proprietor of Persian Oleine, & Dealer in Agents' Goods Agents wanted. Water st. bet mills, Bridgewater. P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sep28;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, or at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest Price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds, Brighton st., above R. R. Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

ABRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

DR. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron, Nails, Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished to order. On Diamond, Rochester. (sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally. Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Rough Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Eakins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sep14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sept21;1y]

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
je22tf

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, ...J. B. ANGIEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar9;1y;ch'd apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. west of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr27;1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, two doors west of the Court House. [illegible] 20,6m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Sheets' Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner of the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. [illegible]

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. [illegible]

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call. [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground adjoining the village of Black Hawk, Beaver Co., Pa., containing five acres, on which is erected a two frame building containing 4 rooms. There is a never failing spring of water on the premises; also, a number of fruit trees. N. J. McCORMICK.

J. LINNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.
Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa.
ly13;6m

Miscellaneous.

S. & J. Snellenburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Broadway, New Brighton.

Sept. 14, 1870—1y.

REMOVAL.
Thomas Allison,
HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE
TO BEAVER, Pa.,
In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping
A General Stock of
MERCHANDISE
Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of
DRY - GOODS,
OF THE
Latest Spring Styles,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA,	POPLINS,
	PRINTS,
De LAINS,	GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,	CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,	TWEEDS,
JEANS,	COTTONADES,
DINIMS,	FLANNELS,
CRASH,	HOSIERY, &c., &c,
BOOTS & SHOES,	HARDWARE,
SHOVELS,	SPADES,
RAKES,	HOES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.	

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of
GROCERIES:

COFFEES,	TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,	SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,	SPICES.
TOBACCO,	SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON.
apr20'70;1y

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call. His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11;1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
On and after June 12th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	1215AM	235PM	645AM	1030AM
Rochester		358	820	1125
Salem	248	550	1021	137PM
Alliance	315	620	1055	200
Canton	355	724	1215PM	257
Massillon	411	744	1240	315
Orrville	439	818	125	350
Wooster	500	845	201	420
Mansfield	615	1020	402	558
Crestline A	640	1050	440	630
Crestline D	700	1105	600AM	650
Bucyrus	720	1129	628	723
Upper Sandusky	746	1159	705	815
Forest		1228AM	737	852
Lima	856	130	905	1020
Van Wert		230	1013	1128
Fort Wayne	1035	310	1135	1240AM
Columbia		419	1232PM	129
Warsaw		505	130	215
Plymouth	1235PM	615	250	308
Valparaiso		733	430	455
Chicago	350	920	630	630

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	1130AM	920PM	600AM	535PM
Valparaiso		1143	807	715
Plymouth	150PM	150AM	950	905
Warsaw		310	1053	951
Columbia		419	1153	1030
Fort Wayne	315	515	1240PM	1110
Van Wert		658	213	1225AM
Lima	440	805	315	130
Forest		937	437	242
Upper Sandusky	548	1005	503	310
Bucyrus	615	1045	550	352
Crestline A	640	1115	620	420
Crestline D	655	1205PM	600AM	430
Mansfield	716	1234	643	500
Wooster	823	201	825	623
Orrville	842	227	857	645
Massillon	906	258	935	717
Canton	919	318	957	735
Alliance	950	350	1045	820
Salem	1018	423	1140	908
Rochester		602	205PM	1052
Pittsburgh	1230	705	315	1155

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:35 p. m; New Castle, 3:15 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:54 a. m. Youngstown, 10:40, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6:20 p.m; Youngstown, 7:05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1230PM	345PM
Euclid Street	826	1241	356
Hudson	930	135	457
Ravenna	1004	205	529
Alliance	1100	214	620
Bayard	1132	310	
Wellsville	105PM	437	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	855AM	450PM	
Bayard	1025	608	
Alliance	1115	655	725AM
Ravenna	1203PM	740	815
Hudson	1237	812	855
Euclid Street	141	908	956
Cleveland	155	920	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	200PM	605PM
Bridgeport	555	815	210	615
Steubenville	700	1100	316	730
Wellsville	815	125PM	445	
Smith's Ferry	840	146	508	
Beaver				
Rochester	923	230	550	
Pittsburgh	1035	325	655	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	625AM	245PM	420PM	
Rochester	735	350	530	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	430	621	
Wellsville	850	505	655	
Steubenville	950	605		705AM
Bridgeport	1100	710		815
Bellair	1110	720		830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945, a.m.
B.yard, 11.50a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 240pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869;1y

Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

J. J. Hortter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.

Corner Falls and Broadway, Beaver county, Pa. Terms cash. New Brighton, sep.14'70;1y.

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT
TO EVERY ONE!

American Watch Co. Waltham, Mass.

Look at Price Lists.

AMERICAN WATCHES:

Waltham	$17 00
Elgin	24 00
United States	24 00
Howard	65,00

All the above are in Coin Silver Cases, and are good and reliable time-keepers.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES:

Detached Lever	$22 00
Detached Lever (Extra)	26 00
Geneva (Enameled)	30 00
Geneva (Best)	36 00

These all have Solid Gold Cases, and are full jewelled movements; and, as hundreds can testify, are a splendid time-piece.

GENTS' SILVER WATCHES:

Detached Lever (Gold joints)	$17 00
Detached Lever (Fine)	15 00
Detached Lever (Medium)	13 00
Geneva Lepine	11 00

Special inducements are offered in these Watches, which are pure Silver, and perfectly reliable for time.

I will send, [C. O. D.] by Express, any of the above Watches, with *Guard and Key*, and written garantee. My dealings are fair and honorable, and will be found satisfactory to all. Send along your orders at once, and save by the C. O. D. plan from 20 to 60 per cent. Address

E. P. ROBERTS,
Successor to J. M. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct5;3m

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.
Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass. Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladies
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68;1y.—jy7chgd.

Iron City College!

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan19;1y.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWS of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Dows, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

aug17;1y

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.

feb2;1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov3;tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24tf

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE STONE VAULT.

I have been with Morris & Grinby thirty-five years, come the first of next month. I was forty when I came here, and so I have a habit of being exact about dates; I am now within a few weeks of seventy-five. But as for being old, bless you, I'm younger than the youngest clerk, Tom Codgers, who, what with late suppers and hard drinking, has a hand that shakes like those old ledger leaves blowing in the wind by the open window yonder.

Cold water, early hours and temperance in all things keep a man hale his life through. If you don't believe that, look at me; I'm an example, sir. Yes, I have seen changes here. The firm was "Morris, Grinby & Bloom" when I came, though young Bloom died three months after, and young Grinby was taken into partnership. We had a fire there, too, and the offices have been rebuilt on a different plan. Ah, yes! changes enough, sad and pleasant; but the strangest and saddest of all was what happened to poor Ben Wade.

Ah, dear me! It did seem hard, very hard, looking at it with human eyes, and forgetting, as we are apt to that God does everything for the best.

Perhaps you don't know how this house is built. It's an old place, although the front and offices are new, and those great balustrades were only put up last year. Down below you can judge how very old it is. Such a cellar, sir—such massive walls, and all paved with stone; and below the cellar a small stone vault which Codgers, who laughs at serious things, says the old firm built to be buried in. My own opinion is, it was intended to conceal valuables, for it has a grate and plated door and three locks, each fastened with a different key—that is, if they were ever fastened at all. The vault was disused long before my time. Well, sir, I hadn't been here six months, when one day or rather one evening, for it was nearly six—merchants kept late hours in those days—I had occasion to go down into the cellar before going home, to give directions to the porter about some bales to be sent up in the early morning next day.

Mike and I were up at the north end of the cellar, where the bales were, and I was giving him my orders, when at my elbow, as it seemed, I heard an odd sound—a kind of wheezing cough, smothered in a moment.

I looked around, there was nobody there—not a soul; and I thought how our ears deceived us; to be sure, and went on talking. But, I give you my word I hadn't spoken three words when there was that sound again. It quite startled me.

"Mike," said I, "did you cough?"

"No, sir," said Mike, "I thought your honor did."

"It must be imagination, or come from the office overhead," I said, but just then ough—ough. We both heard it.

"It's no good yer honor," said, Mike.

"There's some one hiding in the cellar," said I.

So, with Mike's lantern we went over the great stone-paved place, looking behind boxes and bales, and under the steps and up the coal slide. But not a soul did we see until, passing the door of the vault I heard it, this time very faint [illegible], and called out to Mike:

"Whoever it is, is hidden in the vault."

And with that we both [illegible] ward, and bolted into Mr. Grinby's office together. The old gentleman, Grinby senior. He don't come to the office once a year now, for he's past ninety. Old Mr. Grinby was just locking his desk and buttoning his overcoat. He stared at us through his glasses and ejaculated:

"Bless me, Humphries, is the house on fire?"

"No, sir," said I, "but, there is some one hidden in the stone vault."

"Bah!" said Mr. Grinby, "I thought you had more sense, Mr. Humphries, no one could exist ten minutes in that stone vault. It is next thing to airtight."

"It's my belief, sir, that whoever it is, may be choking to death, sir," I said; "but there is some one there, Mike heard a cough as well as I."

"Very well," said Mr. Grinby, "call the nearest constable, Mike, and —Mr. Morris, are you in your office, sir? Perhaps you'll come down with us and assist in the capture of a burglar Mr. Humphries has discovered in the airtight stone vault below the cellar."

He was very satirical; so was Mr. Morris. But we all went down together, the constable with us, and stopped before the stone vault. The door was shut so tight that it took all Mike's strength to force it open; and Mr. Grinby, looking straight before him, shouted;

"Ha, ha, nobody, as I told you."

But the next minute he saw what the rest of us had already seen, a bundle of rags in one corner of the vault, down on the floor. And amidst the rags was a white face and a thin hand, and a bare, bruised and bleeding foot. And we dragged out into such air as there was in the cellar a miserable wretch of a little boy who seemed quite dead.

Up in the office, however, we bro't him to life, and got the story from him. He lived, it seems, amongst thieves, and they had planned to rob us that night, and he, poor little midge, had slipped in somehow, and hidden in the cellar, to open the door for them, never thinking any one would come there that night.

But when Mike and I went down he took to the vault and there would have smothered but for my hearing him. I don't care to tell you how we kept him and filled the place with constables, who, when the burglars came, pounced upon them and took them into custody. You can guess all that. You can guess all that. It is the boy I have to tell you about—poor Ben Wade. It came out during the investigation consequent upon the arrest that the poor child was kept amongst the thieves by force, and that they used him cruelly. A ruffian of the gang had once broken his leg in a drunken fury and he limped yet from the injury. He was such a pale, worn, miserable thing, that every one felt merciful to him, and it was decided to pardon him and send him to the poor house.

But that very morning Grinby, junior—a young man—came into the office where his father sat and put his hand upon his arm.

"Father," says he, "I want to ask you a favor. [illegible] my own way in one thing."

"Well," said the old gentleman, "let me hear it."

"I want to take Ben Wade into this house as an errand boy," said young Mr. Grinby.

"Hey?" said the old gentleman, "what, a young housebreaker as errand boy. Bless my soul!"

"Father," said young Grinby, "the boy is naturally a good boy. I like him, I want to save him. Perhaps, if I had not good a father to guide me and to care for me, I might have been worse than he. I don't ask you to trust him, sir. I only ask leave to trust him myself. I am sure he will prove deserving of confidence."

Old Mr. Grinby then took out his snuff box, and looked at Mr. Morris.

"I've noticed the lad's eye; it's a good one," said Mr. Morris.

"It's a risk," said Mr. Grinby, "but we'll consider."

And I suppose the result was what young Grinby wanted, for little Ben Wade came to us the next Monday.

Now he was clean and whole, he did not look so bad, and good food and no abuse made a difference in him in a week.

In a month or so people stopped predicting that young Grinby would repent some day; and in a year I do not think there was one in the office who didn't love that boy. So grateful, and so trustworthy, and so ready to do, every thing, for every one. Young Mr. Grinby had him taught, and well taught, too. The lightning calculator might beat him, but I doubt it; and I never knew that lad to forget to dot his i's or cross his t's, in all my acquaintance with him after he had learned to write at all.

At twenty he was one of the best clerks in our establishment, besides being as fine a looking young fellow as one would wish to see. On the whole I did not wonder that Miss Lucy Evans took a fancy to him—a sister, sir, of one of the young fellows at our place, and a girl who looked like a queen, and was as good as she was handsome.

I used to meet them walking on the battery where lovers used to walk in those days. He was so fond and proud of her, and she had such a tender way of looking at him, that they made my old heart young again, as I often told Mrs. Humphreys, to whom I always confide everything. And how he reverenced her; why a ribbon, or a faded flower, that she had worn, were cherished by him as a miser cherishes his gold.

At last he told me, in confidence—for her name was sacred and not to be spoken before every one—that they were to be married.

"And when I look back, sir," said he, "and remember the miserable years of my wretched childhood and think how friendless and forlorn I was, and how there was nothing before me but a prison or the gallows, and think that now I have everything to make man's life blessed—the power to win a respectable livelihood, the respect of honest men, and the love of such a girl as Lucy—I can never be too grateful to the kind friend who saved me from a life I dare not contemplate. God bless Mr. Grinby!" said he, lifting his hat reverently as he might in church, and there was a prayer in his dark eyes as he looked upward.

Those were the last words I ever heard him speak, except "Good night." Ah, dear me, it should have been good bye. Ten minutes after I went one way and he the other. I took my way home, and he, as it seemed afterwards, walked just two blocks and then came back here. At twelve o'clock that night I awoke Mrs. Humphries.

"My dear," said I, "I must have had the nightmare or something."

"Goodness," said she, "it seems so. Your hands are like ice. What gave it to you, love? The lobster, I'll be bound."

"Perhaps," said I. "I admit I ate a late hearty supper. And nothing else could make me fancy young Wade at my bedside, white as a ghost, with both hands on my breast."

"Ah, but the nightmare is always black, not white," said my wife. And then she went to a little cupboard and brought me a glass of wine. After that I went to sleep again.

I did not rise early, and was quite behind my usual time. But when I reached our place I found it in great commotion. Clerks running thither and thither, and heads of the firm standing about in the most unbusiness like manner, [illegible] bles on the premises.

"What is the matter, sir?" I said, addressing Mr. Grinby.

"Matter enough," said he; "we've been very heavily robbed."

"I fancied that couldn't happen here," said I. "I really believe it would be impossible for burglars to break into Morris, Grinby & Son's sir."

"Ah," said he, "they did not break in. The door has been quietly opened from the inside."

"And I believe—," began Mr. Morris.

"Sir," cried young Mr. Grinby, out of breath, "I beg as a gentleman, as a man of principle, you will not give utterance to your unfounded suspicion—totally unfounded and unworthy of you."

"Prove them so, sir," said Mr. Morris, coolly, "and I'll apologize."

I looked an inquiry.

"Don't ask explanation, I beg, Mr. Humphries," said Mr. Grinby. "Something has been said, which the speaker will regret. Ah, there comes my messenger."

And in ran one of our boys.

"Well, Tom?" said Mr. Grinby.

"Mr. Wade ain't been home all night, sir, said Tom.

"I told you so, said Mr. Morris.

"And I tell you even yet I will not hear my dear friend's—yes, my very dear friend's—character aspersed, "said young Grinby. "Humphries, I know you love Ben Wade, as I do. Fancy imagining him connected with this robbery. As well suspect my father, myself, or you."

"He's missing," said Mr. Morris, shutting the office door upon us three. "He was seen to return late in the evening. He was one of a band of house-breakers when we took him in, and many declare the character to be formed at six years old. He was nine, I believe he has been won back to his old ways."

"You will not express your belief to others," said Mr. Grinby.

"Not as yet, most certainly," said Mr. Morris.

"Well, sir, that was a bitter day to me—a bitter day. We could learn nothing of young Wade after eight o'clock on the previous night. Then several had seen him. He had taken tea at a little coffee house, as he sometimes did when he did not intend to return home until quite late, and said to some one there, "I must go back to the office, I have forgotten something."

Half an hour afterwards Mike, the porter, had passed into the street, and young Wade had said:

"What's the time, Mike?"

The porter told him,

"I shall be too late," he said. "I have an engagement, and must go back to our place for a parcel I've forgotten."

An apple woman on the corner had seen him enter. He often bought fruit from her for lunch and she knew him well by sight.

There the news ended, until Mike, going in to light the fires, found the place a scene of confusion—desks and safes rifled, papers strewn about and every mark of systematic burglary.

Later in the day, Lucy Evans came down. Her brother had sent her word of what had occurred. She believed some terrible accident had happened to Ben, and begged the firm to spare no efforts to discover him. She was almost distracted, and who can wonder. They had been going together, it seemed, to see some play the night before, and she had been sufficiently alarmed by his failing to keep the appointment to be in a measure prepared for worse. She knew he intended to bring her a book. He had spoken of it. That must have been the parcel he went back for. Of course she never doubted him, and no one dared to hint at what had been whispered in her presence.

For weeks, sir, the authorities were at work. Immense rewards were offered for the burglars, and for the recovery, alive or dead, of young Benjamin Wade, but with the least effect.

We were notified—of every body wanted to know [illegible] knows [illegible] for months, and at last there were few who did not laugh at poor Ben's friends for their credulity.

It seemed plain to them—and may heaven not judge them as they judged their brother—Ben Wade was guilty.

Poor Lucy never looked up. It was easy enough to see that her heart was broken, and in a year she died; just a week too soon to hear what I shall tell you.

One morning I was very busy at my desk in the office when a gentleman came in and asked for either Mr. Morris or Mr. Grinby. Old Mr. Grinby was at home with the gout, but Mr. Morris and the young gentleman were in. I saw the gentleman was a clergyman, and fancied he had called to solicit subscription for some new church. But his first words made me start. They were these:

"You remember, of course, a burglary committed here a year ago, or more."

I could not keep my seat then, but went forward, trembling like a leaf.

Young Mr. Grinby had turned quite faint, and was leaning against the wall for support.

"You are agitated," said the clergyman, "I fear you will be still more affected by what you must soon hear. A person now in custody, condemned to execution, has a confession to make to you in regard to that affair—a very horrible one, I fear."

He took a card from his pocket, and wrote a few lines.

"If you will call at the prison any time to-day you will not be too late. It is Friday, and he is to suffer execution at dawn. Present this, if you please, and I implore you, ask no questions now."

Before they could say much, he was gone—afraid, I think, to be the first to tell the story; and our gentleman called a cab, and took me with them at my request. They seemed to expect us at the prison, and we were admitted. But in the narrow corridor Morris stopped us.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you must nerve yourselves. Have you reflected that you may see Benjamin Wade when yonder door is opened?"

Young Grinby put his hand upon his heart, and seemed turning faint again. It was the first time the thought had entered my mind, and it was a blow. It staggered me.

The next minute the turnkey flung the door wide open, and we were in the cell. On the floor lay a man—a broad shouldered fellow, in rough garments—who seemed to have cast himself down in grief or terror. It was not Ben Wade. At first I thought I had never seen the face he lifted as he arose. In a moment it came to me.

It was the leader of the gang who had been arrested for that old attempt at robbery, when we had found little Ben in the stone vault.

"You've come, have you," said he, sitting down on the stone seat, "and I see you know me. They've caught me again, and it's murder this time, and I have got to swing. If it wasn't for that no person 'ud have got this out of me. But I've promised, and I always keep my word, I do. You remember a young man called Ben Wade?"

"What of him?" we cried, in a breath.

"Not much—he didn't rob your place, that's all. We done it—Dick Burch and Slippery Tom and me.—Tell you how it was. You know that boy informed on us, and I was locked up for hard labor for more years than most men live. I didn't stay, though; I cut off, and came home. And the first thing I did was to vow vengeance on that boy. Why, there he was, a gay young buck, in fine togs, with the handling of money, and thought of, and trusted, just for having done for us.—Proud, too; wouldn't speak to us in the street. Threatened to give information if he ever saw one of us prowling about. I heard it all. I swore I'd fix him, and it seemed to come to me.

"One night I was agoin' to Slapper's shades to have a drink. Burch was with me; and in a quiet sort of street we came up to Ben, in a mighty hurry.

"I'd have knocked him on the head, but Burch stopped me.

"'See what he's up to,' said he. And we followed. He went down to your place, and went in. He left the door ajar, and we made the best of it. He was coming out, with a book or something in his hand, and we met him.—He was plucky, I tell you. One of us wouldn't have got off so easy, but we went two to one. We gagged and tied him, and made a clean sweep of the place that night.

"And Ben—my God, did Ben think we would not believe him?" cried Mr. Grinby. "He had but to come to us—to tell the truth. Where is he? Do you know? Speak!"

The robber was turning the hue of ashes. His words came slowly. His eye glanced over his shoulder and he backed up against the wall.

"We locked him up in a stone vault," he said, "and took the keys with us. If you look you'll find him there."

And Mr. Grinby fainted outright in my arms.

Well, sir, the robber's words were true. The stone vault was opened that day, and there—no matter. It was easier to know the ring he wore, and the keys and the purse in his pocket than poor Ben Wade.

The first thing Mr. Humphries said, was; "Thank Heaven, Lucy cannot know it." And the next he sobbed—"Oh but the certainty would have been better for her, after all. And then to know his name was clear."

And so that is the story of our stone vault; and strange as it is, it is quite true. You may see his grave close beside Lucy's any day. And Mrs. Humphries—she's a romantic woman, sir—says she thinks the violets and roses grow there of their own accord, under the white monument.

* * *

Was it a Miracle?

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: For thirty years Miller, of Bristol, has lived by faith. If he wants money, lands, food, clothes or health, he goes and asks for it, and gets it. A few men in this country have tried that system with various shades of success. Fulton street presents some remarkable instances of direct answer to prayer, if you can believe human testimony. A case occurred here a short time since, and I send you the facts just as they occurred. The parties are well known, and the facts can be confirmed to the satisfaction of any one. Ministers out of employment drift to New York, partly to get away from the scenes of their former triumph, partly to find employment outside of the profession without being meddled with. As Stewart's store is said to be a hospital for decay merchants, because so many bankrupt traders are employed in that house, Brooklyn may be regarded as the rendezvous of pastors without a parish. One of this number has been doing a little business, sometimes up and sometimes down. One Saturday he found himself almost completely cleaned out. His purse was without a penny, his larder empty, his credit exhausted. On his way home he went into a store and asked for a bill of goods on credit until the next week. The storekeeper kindly but firmly refused. The poor fellow went to his home sadly enough. There was nothing to eat in the house. He called his wife and children together, told them he was penniless and without food, and said: "My dear children there is no help from man, let us go to God." The little household knelt in prayer, and went supperless to bed. Between 10 11 o'clock, the family were aroused by a loud knocking at the door. The husband went down, and found a gentleman waiting to see him. He was a well known merchant of the city, and knew nothing of the distress of the family, or that the household was in want. Addressing himself to the occupant of the house, he said: "You may be surprised to see me here at this time of night. I undertook to go to bed, but I could not sleep. I felt impressed that it was my duty to come here. I tried to shake it off, but I could not, and I am here to see if your family want anything." The man told his story from the fullness of his heart. His friend left with him a sum of money, and promised to see the family early on Monday morning. Late as it was, the relieved gentleman went out for his Sabbath supply, and spent the night in thanksgiving. He believes in direct answer to pray.

* * *

Legends Relating to the Apple.

M. D. Conway, in *Harper's Magazine*, says: Of all fruits the apple seems to have had the earliest, widest and most mystical history. In Greece the name of the hardy fruit, which, having appeared on the earth about the same time as man, has followed him in his migrations around the globe, became the name for sheep, and all manner of wealth, as in Rome the flock, pecus became pecunia, or money. Theophrastus enumerates it as among the more civilized fruits (urbaniores). Tacitus says that it was the favorite fruit of the ancient Germans, and a shriveled apple is among the recoveries from the lake-dwellings of Switzerland. The myths concerning it meets us in every age and county. Aprodite bears it in her hand as well as Eve. The serpent guards it the dragon watches it. It is celebrated by Solomon; it is the healing fruit of Arabian tales. Ulysses longs for it in the gardens of Alcinous: Tantalus grasps vainly for it in Hades. In the prose Edda it is written, "Iduna keeps in a box of apples which the gods, when they feel old age approaching have only to taste, to become young again. It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Ragnarok"—the general destruction. Azrael, the angel of death, accomplished his mission by holding it to the nostril; and in the northern Folklore "Snowdrop is tempted to her death by an apple, half of which a crone has poisoned, but recovers life when the apple falls from her lips. The golden bird seeks the golden apples of the king's garden in many a Norse story; and when the tree bears no more, "Frau Bertha" reveals to her favorite that it is because a mouse gnaws at the tree's root. Indeed the kind mother goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree. But oftener the apple is the tempter in northern mythology also, and sometimes makes the nose grow so that the sacred pear alone can bring it again to moderate size.

A Polish legend, given by Mannhardt, says: There is a glass mountain, on the top of which stands a golden castle, before which is a tree of golden apples. In the castle lives an enchanted daughter of a mountain; but [illegible] youth which has fastened the claws of the lynx to his hands and feet is successful. With the golden apple he claims a dragon which he finds at the entrance, and finally, having broken the spell that bound the princess, he must remain with her and not return to the lower earth. In the goddess of Holla's garden the favorite fruits are the apple and the pear—the latter of which fruits retained its sanctity in France long after the introduction there of Christianity.

A Hanoverian legend says that a girl was asked by the dwarfs to be god-mother to one of their children. On the day fixed she was led down a beautiful staircase, which was under an apple-tree in a court, to a superb garden, whose trees were laden with fruits. She was repaid for coming by an apronful of apples, which, when she returned to the earth's surface, were found to be of solid gold.

These golden apples are often met with in the northern mythology. In some legends it is related that such may be taken from a tree growing over a fountain of holy water with a rejuvenating power—all of these myths being traceable to the tree and fountain of Urd, one of the Nornir. In the Edda, Skirnir offers eleven golden apples and the ring of Draupnir, (from which, on every ninth night, eight equally heavy rings drop) to Gerda, if she will return Frey's love.

* * *

A Large Herd of Camels.

The Virginia City *Enterprise* of September 8th says: On a ranch on the Carson river, eight miles below the mouth of Six mile Canyon, and about seventeen miles east of the city, is to be seen a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were born and raised in this State. But two of the old herd of nine or ten brought here some years ago are now living. It would seem that the original lot fell into the hands of Mexicans, who treated them very badly, overloading and abusing them. The men who now have them are Frenchmen, and men, it seems, who had formerly some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine healthy animals, all of Washoe growth. The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated in this State. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the same number of goats or donkeys. The ranch upon which they are kept is sandy and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and grow fat on such prickly shrubs and bitter weeds that no other animal would touch. When left to themselves with the course herbage of the desert, they lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used in packing salt to the mills on the river from the marshes lying in the desert some sixty miles to the eastward. They have animals that easily pack 1,100 pounds.

* * *

—What is a home without a mother?" as the young girl said when she sent the old lady to chop wood.

* * *

—A little girl in school being asked what a cataract or waterfall was, replied that it was hair flowing over something, she didn't know what.

* * *

—The answer lately given in a French court by a prisoner accused of almost cutting his wife to pieces, was, with a smile, "Well, Monsieur le President, you know evey one has his little failing."

* * *

—A Prussian Uhlan, a single man, galloped into the fortified city of Vitry le Francais, rode to the marketplace, and there exclaimed in a loud voice: "I am a Prussian, and I take possession of this town in the name of the King of Prussia." So saying, he wheeled his horse and dashed off again before the amazed inhabitants had recovered from their astonishment.

THE BEAVER ARGUS Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Moral Suasion.

We take the following from *Punchenello:* "A friend of mine, an eminent New York philanthropist, relates the following interview with a condemned criminal. The crime for which this wretched man was hung, is still fresh in our memories. One morning at breakfast his tripe didn't suit him, and he immediately brained his wife and children and set the house on fire, varying the monotony of the scene by pitching his mother-in-law down the well, having previously—with great consideration,—touched her heart with a cheese-knife. I will now quote my friend's own words:

"He was pronounced a hard case, manifesting no sorrow for his act and utterly indifferent to his approaching doom. A score of good people had visited him with the kindest intentions, but without making the smallest impression upon him.

"Without boasting, I wish to say that I knew I could touch this man's heart. I saw a play once in which the most bloodthirsty and brutal ruffian that ever existed was melted to tears at the mention of his mother's name, and childhood's happy hours, and everybody knows that what happens on the stage happens just the same in real life.

"I naturally congratulated myself on having seen this play for it gave me power to cope with this relentless disposition.

"He resists all attempts at conversation, however, in the most dogged manner, barely returning surly monosyllables to my anxious wishes for his well being. At last, laying my hand on his shoulder, and throwing considerable pathos into my voice, I said:

"'My friend, it was not always thus with you. There was a time, when you sat upon your mother's knee, and gathered butter-cups and daises?'

"Ah! I had touched the right chord at last. His brow contracted, and his lips twitched convulsively.

"'And when that mother put you in your little bed,' I continued, 'she kissed you, and hoped you would grow up a——'

"'You lie,' said he, 'she didn't.—The old woman was six feet under ground afore I could chaw. Now, look a here, you're the fourth chap that's tried the "mother" dodge on me. Why don't you fellers,' he added with a malicious grin, 'go back on the "mother" business, and give the "old man" a chance just for a change?'

"After the above scurvy treatment I was naturally anxious to witness the man's funeral, which I understood was to be a gorgeous affair, six respectably attired females having been sworn in to kiss the body, amid the hysteric weeps of three more in the back ground."

THE CANAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Purchase the Canal From Erie to the Ohio—What Will It Do With It?

[From the Erie Dispatch, 19th.]

It is now certain that the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company has bought the canal from this city to the Ohio river, and also obtained control of a large dock property here for a long term of years. As yet, no intimation is given of the intentions of the corporation in respect to the maintenance or the repair of the property. Opinion in the city is divided as to what will be done. A few business men think it is the purpose of the company to abandon the property and force the transfer of its business to the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, of which the Pennsylvania Company have recently become the lessors. Others, and as we believe the majority, are sanguine that the canal will be repaired, improved and maintained, and that despite the monoply of the carrying trade between Erie and the Ohio river, now secured to the Pennsylvania road, there will be no increase in rates of freight and no injury to the business of the city. The fact that the corporation has leased the canal wharves strengthens the opinion that the canal will be operated as heretofore. There is business enough for both lines, water and rail, and it is to be hoped that the new owners will give to boatmen along the canal assurance of their purpose to maintain and extend its business. The enlargement project may have been practical; but capitalists were never eager to invest in it. The men who climbed into office by its aid are really the only gainers by the long agitation the scheme has provided. To the traffic of the canal in its present shape, the agitation for enlargement has been well nigh fatal. Boats have not been built, and the capital formerly employed in the canal trade has been largely diverted to other enterprise. So whatever are the purposes of the Pennsylvania Company, it is to be hoped that they may soon be made public. If boatmen can be assured that the canal is to be repaired and operated without essential increase of tolls for a term of years that will justify the invesment they are ready to build new boats, and thus give an upward turn to a declining trade.

SENG-KWO-FAN, Chinese official, appointed for the purpose, has made his report on the Tientsin massacre, in which he says: "After careful investigation he has been unable to obtain any evidence against Christians," and that on inquiring of the children formerly in the schools, he found that they were all sent there by their parents. He also memorializes as to the incapacity of the local officers. And the Emperor, in a decree, has notified all the officials throughout the empire, that these struggles have sprung from rumors which have been more or less prevalent during the last two years, and should now be stopped by vigorous measures wherever they obtain: The local officers are held over in prison to await the verdict of the Board of Punishment."

—"Please, Sir, I don't think Mr. Dosin takes his physic reg'lar," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why so?" "Cause vy, he's getting vell so precious fast."

—A merchant recently forwarded a letter to a neighboring town, requesting the postmaster to deliver it "to any respectable attorney." After ten days it was returned with the significant indorsement—"None here."

—"I say, Jim, they tell me there's a man down east that is so industrious that he works twenty five hours a day." "How is that, Cuffy? There are only twenty four hours in a day." "Why, he gets up an hour before daylight, you stupid nigger."

—The largest button of silver ever produced in the silver districts of the United States was taken out of, Georgetown, Col., by J. W. Watson, Superintendent of the Brown Silver Mining Company, weighing eleven hundred and forty-one pounds troy. This button was cupelled from thirty-three tons of ore, from Brown & Co.'s mine, which averaged five hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, currency, per ton. A smaller button, weighing four hundred pounds, produced by the Brown Company, is shipped with this, both to be on exhibition during the Colorado fair, to be held in Denver. The departure of these treasures was witnessed by hundreds.

On Thursday last a drizzling rain, precursor to the equinoxial, set in,—rendering attendance on the Fair disagreeable.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 5, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
JOSEHH B. DONLEY, of Greene Co.
For Assembly:
THOMAS J. CHANDLER,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.
For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.
For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.
For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.
For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.
For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.
For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH,
DR. JOHN MURRAY.

THE following is the genuine Republican ticket, a majority of the *Republicans* having so determined on the 28th of May. Compare this one with your ballot before voting:

Congress—Joseph B. Donley.
Assembly—Thomas J. Chandler.
Demas M. Letherman.
William A. Mickey.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Commissioner—Samuel Torrence.
Jury Commissioner—James Warnock.
Poor House Director—Hiram Reed.
Auditor—James H. Christy.
Trustees of Academy—Mattison Darragh.
Benjamin C. Critchlow.
John Murray.

Do you want further trouble and agitation on the question of reconstruction? If so, vote for McClelland. If not, vote for your nominee, Mr. Donley. No selling the latter for votes for Dr. Shurlock.

REMEMBER, that Chandler offered on behalf of those who voted for him at the primary meetings, to withdraw from the canvass, providing Shurlock's friends would withdraw his name; and let the County Committee place the name of some person on the ticket for Assembly who could unite the strength and harmonize the action of the Republican party. This proposition was refused by those who are bent upon *forcing a fraudulent* nominee upon the party. Vote for Chandler, and rebuke this cohort of corruptionists.

THE only opposition to the Railroad on the south-side of the Ohio, will proceed from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It runs and operates the Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, with which the new road comes in competition.—*Radical.*

Now read the following, taken from another column of the same issue of the *Radical.*

"We drew up the charter, inserted four or five Beaver men as corporators, put in *Scott* and *Cameron* to prevent the opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad ring, and gave it to Dr. Shurlock, telling him that if it was passed at once under a suspension of the rules we could build that long-talked-of railroad."

There's frankness, consistency and richness strangely blended! Building "the long-talked-of Railroad" on the south-side of the Ohio river, with Tom Scott and Don Cameron as corporators, who are operating the Ft. Wayne road—a rival to the south-side route, and just on the opposite side of the river—is rich beyond description. Comment is not needed.

Do you want an attempt made in Congress, to disfranchise the colored race, and again fill the country with blood and strife? If so, vote for McClelland for Congress. If not, don't sell Capt. Donley for votes for Shurlock, the fraudulent nominee.

"If a single candidate fails this year, we would not give a picayune for a Republican nomination next summer."—*Radical.*

The *Radical* must think its readers are easily gulled. A "ring," similar to the Quay-Rutan-Shurlock combination existed in Lawrence county for several years. That combination was so overbearing in its deportment, and so prone to nominate corrupt and inefficient candidates for public offices, that the Republican masses revolted last year, defeated two of their most supple tools and smashed the "ring" all to athoms. Since then the "ring men" in that county have seen the injustice and impolicy of their course, and have shown a less tyrannical disposition than they have for years before. In fact that defeat settled things in Lawrence county, and this year the party there is compact, and its members are laboring shoulder to shoulder against the Democracy.

The defeat of Dr. Shurlock, in this county, this year, insures us peace in local politics next summer. Frauds will not be attempted again, tally and return papers will be suffered to remain at the Co., seat, investigation will be denied no one, and our "ring men" will be forced to the conclusion that unless they do right both at home and at Harrisburg, the people will neither be led by them, nor act with them. This lesson once taught these men, and he is a short-sighted politician who does not see that harmony will soon after be restored to our ranks.

THE last *Radical* has an article on the Southside Railroad bill, attempting to hoodwink the public as to the real purposes of Quay & Co. in introducing it. The principal point of the *Radical's* article is a certificate of obliging generalities, begged by J. S. Rutan from John H. Page, jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Page kindly says to Rutan that even if the Southside bill of Quay & Co., had passed, in his opinion "it could not have affected the building of a branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in the same general direction."

Very sweetly said for Mr. Page, and quite soothing to the anguish of our Southside Railroad schemers upon whom the voters of Beaver county are about to pass judgment. But when and where did any railroad bill however mischievous to the public prevent any other railroad from being built "in the same general direction?" Mr. Page's bland proposition to ease the curse off our Southside Railroad ring, by such a statement is as manifestly pointless as it is obliging—as no doubt Mr. Page, like a shrewd railroad manager watching his opponents while not wishing to offend them, intended it should be.

The object of our Southside Railroad schemers, notwithstanding all efforts to hide it, stands out plainly enough. Everybody who knows Quay and the corporators he put into his bill, knows that with the exception of Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron, there is not a railroad man nor a man of capital among them. Scott and Cameron would not favor the building of a railroad on the south side of the Ohio river so as to give the Pittsburgh and Connellsville or the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, an outlet in this direction to the west, because their own railroad interests are opposed to it. The balance of Quay's corporators could not build a mile of railroad and did not propose to try to. But if they could get their bill through the Legislature they would seize upon the most available route for a railroad on the south side of the river, and hold it against any and all companies wanting to build a railroad until they got their price or forced such railroad over an inferior route with the risk of the better route being sometime occupied to the great disadvantage of the first road. No company would like to build the first road under such circumstances, and the consequence would be that Quay and his corporators would get their price from whatever company bid highest whether such company wanted to build the road or prevent its building. Thus Thomas A. Scott, would likely be the purchaser of Quay & Co.'s Southside Railroad route to prevent a road being built over it, and force the Baltimore and Connellsville companies to adopt some other "general direction" westward. With money in their pockets our present proposed Southside Railroad corporators could chuckle over the success of their speculation and snap their fingers at those they had cheated with delusive hopes that they would build or even aid in building such a road.

Mr. Quay boasts that he gave $100 toward a survey of the route by the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Chicago company. He could afford to give more than that if Shurlock and Rutan could get his little bill through. He wanted to know the best route to Pittsburgh on the south side so as to seize upon it as soon as his bill passed, and wait for the highest bidder. He was sharp enough to know what he was about when he invested that $100 in the survey, and the people are sharp enough to see it too. His legislative antics are the best evidence of his motive for such liberality.

THOSE who are just now so busy in denouncing us as seeking to distract the party in this county, would do well to pause a moment. If the ARGUS, during our connection with it, has ever been false to a solitary principle of the Republican party, or acted treacherously with any of its candidates, or bartered with the enemy, let it be shown. If those men in our midst who assume to manage our party affairs, were actuated by right motives, and labored for the interests of the party, and behaved themselves as honest politicians ought to do, there would be no crying necessity for the course we have been compelled to take. We seek to save not *destroy* the party—to purge it of traitors, and schemers—to rebuke those who have shown themselves unworthy of our confidence—to wrest the party, now almost in its last extremity, from the grasp of those, who by rascalities of the deepest dye, have brought it to the verge of destruction, and if possible bring it back to what it was a year or two ago, when as Republicans we all stood shoulder to shoulder in an honest and earnest struggle for principle, and went to the polls enthusiastically, and not reluctantly, as now, when great wrongs must be endured, trickery smoothed over, fraudulent nominations acquiesced in, principles wholly discarded, and the party simply held together and kept in the ascendancy for the sole purpose of carrying out the plans, and enriching unprincipled political traders. With principles such as the Republican party has successfully established, and with a record such as no party ever before made, if left alone, it would run of itself, would continue to gather strength year by year, and could safely dety the assaults of the enemy for the next generation at least. But, bold bad men have prostituted it to their own base uses, have almost hopelessly divided us, and unless they are crushed and cast aside, its days, we fear, are well nigh numbered. We have taken our position, disagreeable as it is, believing it to be *right*, and shall maintain it regardless of consequences, washing our hands of all responsibility, and throwing it upon those to whom it rightfully belongs. Let those men who have grown gray, and talked themselves hoarse in denouncing corruption, fraud, and rings, bolster up, if they choose, these tricksters who have brought the party to such an unfortunate pass. Time will show them clearly, that it is better far to pursue the Right, than to uphold the Wrong, and wrong-doers.

REMEMBER that a vote for Chandler, next Tuesday, is a vote cast against the disruption of the Republican party, and to secure honesty in future nominations. Political intrigue, and domineering arrogance, must be checked.

LET IT BE distinctly and prominently understood, that the "ring," who are engineering Dr. Shurlock's canvass for the Legislature, have been convicted beyond all successful contradiction, of having sold out the party last year, (in the matter of Sheriff) for the very purpose of placing Shurlock's election *beyond doubt*; for they were apprehensive of defeat, so obnoxious was their candidate to many of the Republican party.

THE *Radical* has for a short time been offering $100 for any one who was induced by Dr. Shurlock to vote for John Graebing. The offer was seen and claimed, under affidavit, a few days ago, by Wm. H. Sutherland, formerly a dentist of this place. Mr. Sutherland swears positively that Dr. Shurlock last fall gave him a Republican ticket with Graebing's name in it and requested him to vote for Graebing, which he did on the Dr.'s request. But Mr. Sutherland could not get the money. In the first place it was never on deposit at the *Radical* office to be paid out if claimed. The offer was mere bluff and bravado. In the next place no claimant, with any amount of evidence whatever could get the money, because if the ring were to pay it, it would be an open acknowledgement that Shurlock was guilty and ought to retire from the canvass. This would be self-murder to the ring at once. It will play at almost anything rather than kill itself. Mr. Sutherland has succeeded, however, in exploding the bubble with which the ring had enveloped Shurlock and exposed him as he is, together with the duplicity of his keepers. Read the evidence.

THE DUTY OF VOTERS.

The New York "Tribune's" Advice—Scratch off Every Dishonest or Unfit Man.

"No Matter for the Consequences."

Don't Vote for "a Thief, or a Fool Because of His Politics?"

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Wednesday Sept. 28.]

"We ask no one to support an incapable or unworthy candidate for office *because he is called a Republican and has a regular nomination. On the contrary, we urge every voter to strike from his ballot any name which he knows to be that of a dishonest or unfit man*, NO MATTER FOR THE CONSEQUENCES. Conventions and wire-workers must be taught that such nominations will not answer, and this is the way to teach them. Do not ask us to particularize and denounce—for the friends of the bad candidates would resent such denunciation by striking at the good ones—but do you make due inquiry, and *scratch off every bad man's name from the ballot which you vote.* The immediate consequence may be disagreeable, but the ultimate effect will be wholesome and beneficent. Understand, then, once for all, that we do not wish you to vote *for a thief or a fool because of his politics.* If any Republican nominee is unworthy you cannot better serve the Republican cause than by *refusing to vote for him*, and thus compelling better nominations hereafter.

"But there are those who, disgusted with a bad name on the ticket of their party, refuse to vote at all; and that is every way wrong and mischievous. It does nothing toward securing better nominations in future, since the good nominees suffer equally with the bad ones. It involves the repudiation of a grave public duty on a pretext utterly insufficient if not wholly irrelevant.

"If every voter would religiously exercise his right of suffrage at each election, taking care *to scratch from his ballot each and every name which ought not to be there*, whether he put a good name in its place or not, we should soon have the right sort of nominees every time. *Unprincipled aspirants would no longer pack primary meetings and buy nominations*, if the inevitable result would be their disgraceful defeat. Let us all resolve *to scratch every bad nominee*, but take scrupulous care to vote for every good one!"

Do you wish to see the State revenue divided among faithless and corrupt politicians, instead of being honestly appropriated to legitimate objects? If so, vote for the *fraudulent* nominee for Assembly, Dr. Shurlock. If not vote for the legitimate nominee—T. J. Chandler.

FOR many years Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, almost solitary and alone, voted the Liberty ticket in his own State. He went to the polls frequently with his ballot in one hand and his revolver in the other, and while mobs were cursing and howling he deposited his vote as he thought would best subserve the public welfare. It required moral as well as physical courage to do that, there, but the great Kentuckian had both, and but few men now living enjoy more of the world's respect and admiration than himself. We have no Cassius M. Clays among us here, neither have we trials similar to his to pass through, yet it will take a *little* moral courage on next Tuesday to vote the clean white ballots when the colored ones are thrust into our faces. Let us show the political gamblers of our county that the number of Republicans who have pluck enough to do this on that day is not so small as they affect to believe.

WHAT claim has any Democratic politician to the vote of a member of the Republican party? For years they have denounced and villified us with the epithets of "fanatics, scoundrels, thieves, murderers, traitors" and every other opprobrious name which their imagination could suggest; and they hope for a partial success this fall in this Congressional District, by selling Democratic votes for Shurlock for Republican votes for M'Clelland. Republicans will you ratify this unholy alliance sought to be entered into between Shurlock's friends and the Democrats?

WE have alluded elsewhere to the printing of the Republican tickets at *Philadelphia.* The motive for this we are left to surmise. Going abroad for tickets, with two Republican papers at hand, is something unheard of, and well calculated to excite suspicion. There is either some hidden treachery at the bottom of the proceeding, or there is to be some peculiarity about the ticket, which the ring managers intend to use as a party lash to whip Republicans into the support of Dr. Shurlock, and deter them from exercising their rights as freemen, and voting in accordance with their wishes. We put it to high minded men whether they are ready to submit to such contemptible tyranny? If the tools or the dupes of these unprincipled tricksters confront you at the polls, and seek to influence you unduly, or endeavor to "mark" you, or threaten you with political consequences in the future, rebuke them as they deserve. Open a book for future use also. Bury the names of all such deep in your memory. Say to them in language they cannot misunderstand, that if political graves are to be dug for men who dare to do what they deem to be right that *other* graves will be placed alongside of them, for the reception of those who are giving countenance to the most glaring frauds, inflicting an irreparable wrong upon the party, and upholding a lot of as unscrupulous traders as ever cursed any party or any community. Let them know that you have taken the position immovably that the party must be purged, or it is lost—that we can follow traitors to principle and their fellow candidates no longer—that we must have *fair* nominations or none at all—that we want legislators who will look to our interests and the development of our material wealth—and not the fixing-up of private jobs, nor "South-side Railroad charters," nor "sand-bar" speculations. Let them understand, distinctly, that you follow Greeley's advice, and will surely *"scratch every bad man's name from the ticket!"*—and the consequences be upon the heads of those guilty schemers who have forced us into our present lamentable political condition. Give "mark" for "mark," and the promise of grave for grave, with the fullest assurance that *Right* will surely triumph in the end, and that *Wrong* and the aiders and abettors of *wrong-doers* will at last sink down so deep that they can rise no more.

IF the persons—"the ring"—who are endeavoring to force the fraudulent nomination of Dr. Shurlock upon the Republican party of the county, are guilty of having "sold out" the office of Sheriff, last year; what security have we that the same game will not be played this year? It is beyond question that "the ropes" are now laid to defeat—if possible—the election of the one-armed Soldier, Torrence, for Commissioner in order to get Democratic votes for Shurlock. Let the people ponder these facts before voting to sustain the "ring."

> We thank Gen. Grant sincerely for this positive order. As in the days of rebellion we felt the strength of his relentless will on the foes of our country, so now do we experience the sensation of gratitude for his command, as relentless, that *treason* in our camp shall be punished.—*Beaver Radical.*

Gen. Grant always fought the enemy squarely and in good faith. He formed no *alliances* with them, was guilty of no midnight *intrigues*, was never known to *trade off* any of his colleagues, and never even suspected of *conspiring* against either the Union cause or the Republican party. What then, would he be likely to think and say, if he was made aware of the fact that Mr. Quay had made the declaration that a certain candidate whose name was flying at the mast-head of his paper *must* he defeated—that the name of Mr. Grebing, a Democrat, was inserted in the body of a Republican ticket—that toasts to his success were drunk by Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock—that the defeat of Arthur Shields, a brave soldier and worthy man, was chuckled over—that Mr. Grebing's office since then has become one of the headquarters of these gentlemen—that they have taken him into their political confidence—that he assists them in making such nominations, in both parties, as they desire—that he pays for German Republican communications, written for their benefit—and that they stand ready, at any time to enter into kindred negotiations with the common enemy, in order to advance their purposes, provided they can do so, without the fear of detection. Would the General be likely to regard such conduct and such declarations as *loyal*—or would he not be very apt to characterize the whole thing as *treason* of the most infamous character? What punishment, think you, would he be likely to mete out to the guilty parties?

TRUTH and fair dealing must be maintained as cardinal principles of the Republican party, or the party must cease to exist. The running of Dr. Shurlock, when he was clearly not nominated by the party, is a wide departure from truth and fair-dealing, and is a blow dealt directly at the life of the party. Ought he to receive the votes of honest Republicans under the circumstances? Those wishing to keep the party pure must think of this at the polls.

IN the last eighteen months of Andrew Johnson's administration the expenses of the Government were nearly $83,000,000 greater than in the first eighteen month of Grant's administration. In the former case the parties who engineered the machine were Democrats; in the latter they are Republicans. Tax-payers will note this and vote for Capt. Donley for Congress, Democratic rule may have some advantages to those who hold office but the people cannot afford to pay $83,000,000 every eighteen months. A vote for M'Clelland will help to reproduce this state of affairs. No trading off Donley for Shurlock votes.

ONE of Shurlock's friends in this borough said on last Saturday that Shurlock and Jackson would both be elected, and that one of the Washington county nominees (Mickey or Letherman) would be defeated. When pressed to know which of the Washington county men was to be defeated he declined to give the name but insisted that one of them would "go under." His declaration goes to show that certain Republicans here are going *against* one of our candidates for the Legislature, in order to get certain Democrats to go for Shurlock. Republicans have nothing to do with these trades. They are simply dishonorable and none but political scallawags set them up. Vote for Chandler, Mickey and Letherman, and all will be well.

AT the time when the returns of the primary elections were coming in, last May, they were principally brought into M. S. Quay's office on Sunday. On the evening of that day the prospect looked very squally for Dr. Shurlock as Dr. Chandler seemed ahead. Quay declared then that Dr. Chandler's name should never appear as a candidate in the *Radical*, no matter what the result might be. This is truth, and, being true, how dares he now accuse any one of lack of party fealty who does not support Shurlock—honest Republicans, too, who are satisfied that Shurlock was not nominated?

We repeat that Shurlock did not receive a majority of the Republican votes cast last May. Chandler did receive such majority. This the editor of the *Radical* is fully aware of. But he is determined that his destructive programme shall be carried out—that Chandler's name shall never appear in the *Radical* as the candidate of the party, although he was fairly nominated by the party.

THE situation of the ring is desperate. Quay declared that if Shurlock were not nominated, last May, his opponent, Dr. Chandler, should not have the support of the *Radical.* That is to say the Republican party *must not* nominate anybody but Shurlock. If the party did, its nominee should be defeated if the *Radical* could do it. And Quay now declares that if Shurlock is not elected the Republican party in this county is dead. The ring thus forces its candidates upon the party. "Rule or ruin" as the proposition of the ring, to be accepted or rejected by the party, could not be more clearly put. Is it not time such unbearable insolence were buried in the same grave with the smashed ring and the politically rotten candidates it insists upon nominating and electing? For the future health of the party let it be so done on next Tuesday.

WE have it, on evidence that is entitled to the most implicit credence, that an arrangement has been entered into by which, Mr. Donley—Republican candidate for Congress in this District—is to be sacrificed to Mr. M'Clelland, Democratic candidate for the same office, in order to secure the votes of the latter's friends for Shurlock. There is no political knavery to which this unprincipled "ring" will not resort. Look out for them.

IT is a singular peculiarity of the clique of political wire-workers, who have undertaken to run the Republican party of this county, that they select for sacrifice on the altar of their political Deity—to secure his aid in behalf of the success of Shurlock—the brave Soldier who fought for his principles on the ensanguined battle-field; who left a portion of his body there in attestation of his devotion to the principles of Republicanism. Shields was the victim last year; Torrence is singled out for this. Vote the entire Republican ticket, with the regular nominee—T. J. Chandler—for Assembly, and rebuke this treachery.

WE referred last week to the fact that Mr. M. S. Quay was getting the Shurlock tickets for this county printed at Philadelphia. This movement, we knew, was a suspricious one, but at that time we could not exactly determine what there was in it. Since then however, we have come into possession of information which leads us to believe that the purpose is to have all the Shurlock tickets printed on *colored paper.* Red, blue or yellow ballots are to be distributed with Shurlock's name on them in order to intimidate and deter a large number of Republicans from voting *against* Dr. Shurlock who believe it to be their duty to do so. Of course there are a great many men, who have *nerve* enough to vote as they please regardless of *who knows* to whom their vote is given, but there are others who may fear that they will be "marked" in the future in a political sense, and others still who may imagine that their *business* may be injured by the friends of Dr. Shurlock in case they are discovered voting against that gentleman for the Legislature. This is a sharp trick and its intent is to deprive men from honestly and conscientiously discharging their duty at the ballot box. Can it be possible that the chairman of the county committee will lend himself to a scheme the object of which is to *drive* men into the support of Dr. Shurlock, who if not watched hindered or cowed would vote against him? The very purpose of the secret ballot is to permit men to vote for whom they please without being called to account for it afterwards; but this colored ballot trick is intended to force men to vote in a certain way, or in case of their refusal to do so to point them out and subject them to annoyances or the imposition of penalties in the future, for doing what they believed to be right.—If in their political desperation the Shurlock managers attempt so high-handed a measure as this, are the Republicans of the county prepared to submit to it? We think hardly. If, however, it is sought to carry out this infamous programme there are several ways of contributing toward the defeat of the object it has in view:

First, let those who are stiff in the back and who have no fear on the subject, vote the ordinary ballot printed on white paper. We trust all of Dr. Chandler's friends will have the courage to do so.

Second, but if there be those who wish no one to know how they vote let them get one of the colored ballots, take it off to one side, paste Chandler's name over Shurlock's, and then vote it.—Chandler's name printed on a neat slip with mucilage on the opposite side, can be found at all the polls. Be sure and inquire for these slips as soon as you reach the voting place, so that you can direct others to where they may be had.

Third, if these slips have been stolen or mislaid, draw your pencil heavily over Shurlock's name and write Chandler's over it or opposite.

Fourth, if you are so situated that neither of these ways will give you an opportunity of voting for *Chandler*, without getting you into difficulty, take your pencil and simply erase Shurlock's name and vote only for Mickey and Letherman for the Legislature.

Do not be bullied into any man's support. If you are too timid to vote openly as your conscience dictates, do not be weak enough to vote *against* your better judgment.

Republicans there are times when our fidelity to principle and courage are tried. The present is one of them. Let us do our duty faithfully, fearlessly and in the language of the New York *Tribune*, "regardless of consequences."

Do you desire a reduction of the tariff, such as will destroy our manufacturing interests, and throw thousands of laboring men out of employment? If so trade off Donley for Shurlock—vote for M'Clelland for Congress.

REPUBLICANS—If you desire an increase in premium on gold, and a consequent depreciation in the wages of laboring men, all you have to do is to ratify the negotiation of the "ring," who are forcing Shurlock upon the Republican party; abandon Capt. Donley, and vote for M'Clelland for Congress.

EVERY vote cast for Shurlock, on next Tuesday, is a vote to sustain fraudulent nominations; fraudulent voting at primary meetings; packed conventions; smuggling election papers; stifling investigation and the subserviency of the Republican party to a clique who will "sell out" the bravest soldier on their ticket to secure the triumph of one who will become a pliant tool in the Legislature to subserve their purposes of filching money from the State Treasury.

IF you desire to arrest the payment of the National debt, vote for McClelland; if not, vote for Captain Donley; and send home the representative of the "rotten ring" of Beaver, who would persuade you, it is much more important to sustain Dr. Shurlock, than Capt. Donley and solicit you to become traitors to your party.

REPUBLICANS, if you desire the final settlement of all the questions growing out of the war on their present basis, and strife and angry discussion cease; if you would have an end of the controversy which has long distracted the nation; if you would have the revenues faithfully collected and applied; if you would have but one currency for the bondholder and the poor man; if you would protect labor and increase employment; if you would speedily reduce the national debt; if you desire to keep the Government in the hands of those who saved it from treason, and have the ability, experience and purpose to make us a quiet, happy and prosperous nation, vote for Donley, Chandler and the regular Republican ticket.

OUR modest friend J. S. Rutan, we are informed, was introducing his favorite candidate for the Legislature during the fair as "Dr. Shurlock, the man the ARGUS is abusing so much." We need scarcely say to our readers that *we* have abused no man in the ARGUS. We have only referred to individuals at all when it was necessary to do so in order to make ourselves understood. All the abusing that has been done during the present "heated term" came from the other side of the house, and the most of that we understand was from the pen of the meddling Senator himself.

CAN the Republican who remained true to his party during the years when it was obliged to impose heavy burdens on the people in order to suppress a wicked rebellion, afford to desert that party while it is engaged in reducing taxation, paying National and State indebtedness, and leading the country in the way of peace and prosperity? Let no man who voted for Lincoln or Grant, think of voting against Donley for Congress, in order that he may secure a Democratic vote for the fraudulent nominee—Shurlock—for Assembly. Such a course is simply suicidal.

DR. SHURLOCK introduced the South Side Railroad bill last session for one of two purposes. First, himself and his corporators either intended to *build* a road down the left bank of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Beaver, or they intended to obtain possession of that right of way and then *sell* it to some railroad company who desired to lay their track down on that route. "Tom" Scott and "Don" Cameron are the only persons named in the Shurlock bill who *could* build a road of the South Side Railroad and they would not touch it because they are both largely interested in a rod on the right bank of the Ohio. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that their names were put in the bill only to prevent them from opposing its passage through the Legislature, while the real purpose was to blackmail the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago company for the benefit of Dr. Shurlock and a few of his personal friends. We could have no objection to Messrs. Quay, Shurlock, McKinney & Co. making a nice pile of money, provided they made it legitimately; but when they concoct a scheme to make it at the expense of the people of Beaver county, and return no equivalent for it, it is altogether "a horse of another color."

THE friends of Dr. Shurlock, and particularly that gentleman's organ, the truthful *Radical*, feeling that something must be done to "turn the tide" against us, have been insinuating for some time past that *money* has been given to us, or that we expect to be paid for refusing to support Dr. Shurlock for the Legislature. We trust that with a majority of the people of the county, no denial of this infamous charge, on our part, is necessary; but lest there may be some who can be imposed upon by such insinuations, we have thought it prudent to go before a justice and make the following affidavit:

J. Weyand, editor and proprietor of the Beaver ARGUS, being duly sworn according to law deposes and says: That he has no PERSONAL knowledge that the Pa. Central Railroad Co. desire the defeat of Dr. Shurlock for the Legislature, and that he has never heard of, or seen anything going to show that that corporation was laboring to secure his defeat, except what he has seen in the Beaver RADICAL, and the said deponent further states that he never got, nor expects to get, nor was promised one dollar from that Co., to oppose Dr. Shurlock's election.

Said deponent further states: That neither Gen. Irwin or any one for him, has ever paid the said deponent one dollar or agreed to pay him one dollar or intimated that he would be paid a dollar for withholding his support from Dr. Shurlock for the Legislature; nor does the said deponent EXPECT to get or has he ever been led to expect that he would get a dollar from Gen. Irwin, or from any one else, for declining to favor Dr. Shurlock's election. Deponent further states: That he never in his life received a dollar from any person, company, or corporation for supporting or refusing to support a candidate for a public office. Deponent further states that his true reasons for refusing to enter into the support of Dr. Shurlock have been given from time to time, editorially in the ARGUS, within the past few weeks.

J. WEYAND.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1870.

ROBERT TALLON, J. P.

THE most unblushing assurance that has yet come to our knowledge, is that exhibited by Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock, and their particular friends, in making urgent appeals to Republicans to stand by the *whole* ticket—and charging us with an attempt to break up the party, because we are not willing longer to follow in their lead, and sanction their political frauds and rascalities. Did any one ever behold such effrontery before? Mr. Rutan's shameless intrigues with Democrats, his base betrayal of his party, and his still baser treachery of his colleague, Mr. Shields has been fastened home upon him so tightly, by the *sworn* testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, that he cannot to his dying day shake it off, nor relieve himself of the odium that thereby attaches itself to his name. Dr. Sutherland, believed in this community to be a man of truth, comes forward, and by solemn oath, declares that Dr. Shurlock presented him with a Republican ticket, containing the name of Graebing, and urged him to vote it! How many others, if any, could testify similarly, we do not know. These gentlemen, aided by Mr. Quay and his *Radical*, have, within the past year or two, by their unscrupulous conduct, about destroyed the party. They have swept away our one thousand majority—have installed a Democrat in the Sheriff's office, and have produced a state of affairs amongst us, hitherto unknown to any political party in the country. Yet, with these facts staring them in the face—having betrayed the party as it was never betrayed before, and reeking all over with treachery, and guilty of the sacrifice of a brave soldier and an upright man, they still have the hardihood to invoke party discipline, to plead for party unity, to ask honest Republicans to overlook their *treason*, to ignore their outrageous practices, and endorse their fraudulent nomination. Can any conscientious, straight-forward, well meaning Republican do so? We think not.

GEN. THOS. J. POWER has for a long time been a prominent member of the Republican party. He stands high among his fellow-citizens, and all acknowledge that he can see as far into a millstone as the most of people. He is a member of the county committee, and was present at the meeting of that body on the 3rd inst., and heard and saw all that occurred at that time. On the question of the fairness of Dr. Shurlock's nomination he wrote the following in last week's ARGUS:

"I do not consider that the nomination was a fair one, though I was disposed to sustain it until I was thoroughly convinced of its unfairness at the meeting of the committee on the 3rd of this month, where every effort was made to prevent a fair investigation."

If Dr. Shurlock's nomination was not a *fair* one, it is in no sense binding upon any Republican in the county, and that it is a fraud, is apparent to every intelligent man who does not try to close his eyes to the ugly fact.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22d, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., described as follows, to wit: being the middle part of lot numbered three in the plan of lots laid out by J. G Williard for the heirs of Nicholas Dawson, late of Ohio township, Beaver county, dec'd., beginning at a stake 9 perches from the S. E. corner of lot No. 2, thence by the eastern boundary of said lot No. 2 north 9 perches to a post; thence by the north part of said lot No. 3 east 5 perches to a stake on the line of lot No. 4; thence south with the line of said lot No. 4, 9 perches to a——; thence by the south part of said lot No. 3 west 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 44 perches with reservation of wood and coal to Browne & Co. and the Resolute Oil Co., they being entitled to the same on a former lease; it being the same piece of land conveyed by Laughlin Elliott & wife to W. O. Cook.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William O. Cook at the suit of Thomas Dawson.

ALSO, No. 2.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the undivided sixteenth in all of that certain piece of land, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Penn'a., known as lot numbered sixty-one of the subdivision of the lands of Thomas Dawson, lying on Island Run, containing one acre, be the same more or less, with all the appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging, on which there is a derrick and producing oil well. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. Kenny at the suit of Thomas Dawson.

JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Pa., Oct. 5, 1870.—3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY: HALE vs. HALE.
March Term, No., 165. In Divorce.
To Hattie Hale, Respondent:

You are hereby summoned to appear at our next term of Common Pleas, to be holden at Beaver, Pa., on the 2d Monday of November next, to answer, C. R. Hale, the Petitioner in Divorce, at which place you are required to attend if you think best.

oct5—4t JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

DR. KLINE, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St.; Prof. Dalton, 233 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., are making astonishing cures of all

CANCERS TUMORS ULCERS

by their great Cancer Antidotes without the knife or caustic medicine, and with but little pain. Every root and fibre is killed and removed, if taken in time and can not return. Beware of bogus Professors, with their bogus treatments, stealing our advertisements. No others have these treatments. None other should ever be used. For particulars, send for circular, call, or address as above.
sept28;3m

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,
Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, & variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil,

200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City*

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil!

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13;tc

Sewing Machines.

PROGRESS! PERFECTION!

THE NEW WEED

Family Sewing Machine

The Best, as Hundreds of People, who have them in use, can testify.

Persons about purchasing a Sewing Machine will do well to call on the Agent of the "WEED,"—J. Linnenbrink, Rochester,—and see these machines, as it will be no trouble to show them, even if they do not purchase.

J. LINNENBRINK,
Agent for Beaver Co., Rochester, Pa.

Also. Agent for the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the best Sewing Machine sold for less than $65—has the under feed. aug24;3m

WILSON SHUTTLE

PRICE ONLY $40!

We are now able to offer to the Public

A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE

of Superior Style of Finish,

Embracing all the latest Improvements

found in Europe and America, at a Price

Quite within the reach of every Household in the Land.

UNSOLICITED.

The undersigned members of the Sewing Society for the benefit of the M. E. Church, Beaver, having had the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in use for some time, take pleasure in stating that, for simplicity of construction, durability, ease of operation, speed and beauty of performance, we believe it is not surpassed by any Machine in the market.

Mrs. J. F. Dravo, *Pres.*
Miss M. A. Getzindanner, *Vice Pres.*
Mrs. M. Phillips, *Treas.*
Mrs. Prof. R. T. Taylor,
Mrs. Rev. J. R. Miller,
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke,
Mrs. Rev. F. D. Fast,
Mrs. Dr. McNutt,
Mrs. A. Border,
Mrs. William Kramer.
Mrs. Senator J. S. Rutan,
Mrs. A. M. Atkins,
Mrs. M. Dawson,
Mrs. J. B. Butler.
Mrs. E. W. Dickey,
Mrs. Esq. R. Tallon,
Mrs. H. A. Wharton,
Mrs. Agnes Johnston,
Miss H. M. Lyon,
Miss Electa Allison,
Miss Lou. C. Wilson,
Mrs. Andrew White.

Mrs. J. WEYAND, *Sec'y.*

Office and Sales Room on Third St., Beaver, Pa.
mar23;1y;je22] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival. Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.
nov24'1v chd je15

Miscellaneous.

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

jan1, 1870;1y J. F. PRICE,
Broadway, New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Ferguson, deceased, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present the duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL E. FERGUSON,
aug31;6w.] *Administrator.*

Dissolution.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of "M. Miller & Co." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—T. Averil Pendleton retiring.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. MILLER,
W. DOLBY,
G. AVERILL PENDLETON.

The business will be continued under same firm name, by M. M. MILLER,
aug24 1870. W. DOLBY.

In retiring from the above firm I would most heartily recommend the remaining partners the patronage of all my friends and the public.

aug31;3w] T. AVERILL PENDLETON.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 3,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
No. 707 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally.
June15;'70;1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned having made application to the Directors of the National Bank of Beaver county for a duplicate certificate of Stock, the original certificate, No. 232, dated July 14, 1870, for twenty shares, having been lost. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause why said certificate should not be granted by the bank. J. R. McCREERY.
Sept14;3w

Miscellaneous.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

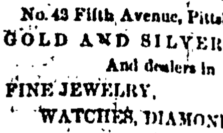
Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
And dealers in
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND
SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.
Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of
FINE WATCHES.
oct5;'70-1y.

Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded.



THE GREAT

Baltimore Piano Manufactory

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Over Strung Scale and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years

We have made arrangements for the sole *Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

sep28;6m] WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Valuable Real Estate in New Brighton, Penna.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county the undersigned administrators of the estate of Benjamin Whisler, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Monday October 24th, 1870,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: Two certain lots of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 183½ and 184, in the general plan of said borough, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of Water street and Sassafras alley, thence by said alley 70 feet to Division alley; thence by division alley 99 feet to lot No. 182; thence by said lot 70 feet to Water street; thence by Water street 99 feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a

Two Story Frame Dwelling,

30 by 40 feet; containg 9 rooms, 2 kitchens and attic—and also, a

Cellar under the entire Building.

The house is in good repair, and well calculated for two families. There are, also, a

Stable & other necessary Outbuildings

on the premises, and a never failing well of water on the porch. These lots are planted with good

Fruit trees and Grapevines,

a large number of the latter being in good bearing condition.

The property is in every respect desirable.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments with interest.

ABELARD WHISLER, } *Adm'rs*
sept28;3w.] MARY WHISLER. }

Allen's Potato Digger.

WILL DIG MORE POTATOES THAN

Can be Lifted by

THREE MEN IN THE USUAL WAY

Over One Hundred Sold Last Season by us. ALL WARRANTED.

Only one returned. Sent on receipt of fifteen dollars. W. W. KNOX.
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen'l Agency for the West

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars:

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY

SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters the

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh Pa.
apr27;6m;

BARGAINS!!

Ladies Satchels selling 85 cents, $1.00 and $1.40

Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of

NOTIONS,

FANCY BASKETS,

CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,

HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c, &c.

Call and Examine our Goods.

O'Leary & Singleton's,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

apr13;1y] ch'gd june, sept.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale A Farm of one hundred and three acres, situated in Hanover township, Beaver county, one quarter of a mile from the village of Hanover. Seventy-five acres cleared, balance well timbered; all under fence and in good state of cultivation; plenty of good springs, good fruit; convenient to church, schools and mills. Buildings are a frame house in good repair, frame barn, two frame sheep houses, buggy house, and other out buildings. For further information address, or call on the premises.

JAMES SHILLITO.
Harshaville, Beaver Co. Sept 14, 1870.—3m*

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 5, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	1w.	3w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending October 1st 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sept. 25	65 deg.	79 deg.	68 deg.
" 26	60 deg.	74 deg.	63 deg.
" 27	57 deg.	75 deg.	50 deg.
" 28	55 deg.	70 deg.	67 deg.
" 29	65 deg.	67 deg.	60 deg.
" 30	60 deg.	65 deg.	63 deg.
Oct. 1	63 deg.	68 deg.	63 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 3.14; Mail, 5.43 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.05 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Erie exp. [illegible] a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.36

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

Jas. C. Furguson, Richland, (O.)	$2.00
John Swick, North Sewickly,	2.00
C. Steiner, Beaver,	1.00
Wm. P. McConnell, Elder's Mill,	2.00
Robert Wilson, Elder's Mill,	2.00
James Aiken, New Brighton,	2.00
H. M. Campbell, M'Cleary,	2.00
S. M. Moody, Hookstown,	2.00
John Hartshorn, East Palestine,	4.00
Jacob Diem, New Brighton,	2.00
W. J. Hoyt, Industry,	2.00
J. Gehring, New Sewickley, tp.,	4.00
George Wilson, Blackhawk,	2.00
James Porter, Bridgewater,	2.00
J. Paul, Freedom,	2.00
W. C. Dobbs, Beaver,	1.90
T. J. Powell, Wurtemburg,	2.00
S. Swearengen, Poe,	2.00
Jos. A. Wray, Allen Station (Mo.)	10.00
James L. Hood, Hookstown,	2.00
Thomas Jackson, Water Cure,	1.00
Mrs. Phillis, Industry,	1.00
S. Mason & Sons, New Brighton,	2.00
James Patterson, New Galilee,	1.10

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Important—E. P. Roberts.
Card—F. C. Fulton.
Executors' Notice—Robert Jackson.
Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.
Sheriff's Sales—John Graebing.
Notice in Divorce—John Graebing.
Advertisements—Rowell.
Special Notice—John Thornilley.
Special Notice—Todd & Dawson.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—James Alcorn.
Special Notice—H. Brill.
Special Notice—Robert Harsha.
Special Notice—I. Hanauer.
Special Notices—Schiff & Steinfeld.
Advertisement—Meyran & Siedle.
Public Sale—R. L. Chamberlin.
Agricultural Notice—H. R. Moore, Sec'y.

The Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order,

H. R. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Hoop-Skirts and Corsets, at I Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf

Woman's Rights.—If women have *not* the right to vote they *have* the right to say that the Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine is the best in the market, as hundreds are saying to day.

S. J. ANDERSON,
Special Agent, Beaver, Pa.

See advertisement in another column.
sept14;1w

I HANAUER has a beautiful Stock of Hats, bonnets, plumes, flowers, ribbons, bonnet-silks, &c., now on hand. Sept. 21:tf

VELVET RIBONS.—The largest assortment, and the cheapest, are at Bence's, Beaver. sep28:3t

CARPETS! Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper in great variety and at greatly reduced prices, at B. Mulhiem's, Bridge st., Bridgewater sept28;2w

FALL OPENING at I Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf.

☞ Schiff & Steinfeld is the only firm in Beaver Co., who is selling Muslins at Pittsburgh prices.

☞ Shawls, Shawls, single and double, of beautiful, entirely new patterns just received from the East, at prices to suit everybody, at J. H. Bence's Beaver. sept28:3t

A SPLENDID assortment in Flannels, at Schiff & Stienfeld New Brighton.

"AND still they come," new arrivals every day.—S. & J. Snellenburg, merchant tailers and clothiers, shall continue to supply the wants of the most fastidious in dress. If you want a fashionable suit well made, call on the above firm, Broadway, New Brighton.

CARPETS! Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper in great variety and at greatly reduced prices, at B. Mulhiem's, Bridge st., Bridgewater. sept28;2w

The Fair.—At our time of going to press it is impossible to give any extended notice of the County Fair. We can only say that it was much the largest and most successful in every respect ever held here. In point of attendance, exhibition, and receipts it was a surprising gain.

☞ It is an Established fact that Schiff & Steinfeld has received this Fall the best Assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods in Beaver Co.

Western Vineyards, Fruit farms and Nurseries. Send ten cents for our descriptive catalogue and guide to the flower garden and fruit culture. Every farmer and fruit grower should have it. Address WESTERN FRUIT Campany, New Castle, Pa., East Palestine, Ohio, or Bloomington, Illinois. (sep28;tf

☞ Did you see those new patterns of Shawls and Knitted Hoods at Schiff & Steinfeld's.

☞ Hats and Bonnets in every variety at Bence's Millinery Establishment Beaver. sept28:3t

NEW MILLINERY, fall assortment, not only the first of the season, but the finest stock ever offered in Beaver, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sept28;3t.

NEW GOODS, New goods, at Bence's, Beaver. sep28;3t

FINE fall shawls, an elegant and select lot, embracing the latest styles worn in the eastern cities, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sep28:3t

☞ Artificial Flowers. Although the French and Prussian war has interfered with the importation of French flowers the Patrons of J. H. Bence's Favorite Millinery and Dry Good Establishment will find an unusual large stock of the article, at remarkably low prices: go see and judge for yourself. sept28:3t.

LACE Collars, paper cuffs, kid gloves, direct from the manufacturers, and at the lowest prices at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sept28;3t

☞ Dress Goods, new styles very cheap at Bence's Beaver. sept28 3t

Republican Meeting.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the Republicans of Beaver borough will be held at the Court House on next Saturday evening at 7 p. m., to nominate a borough ticket to be supported at the election on the following Tuesday.

FLOWERS, plumes and Ribbons, all of the newest selections and of the latest patterns at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's. sep28;3t

Paving Stones.—Mr. David Shumaker, a citizen of this borough, has employed himself the present summer in taking paving stones from Beaver and vicinity, to Pittsburgh. He has had his flats towed up by steamers. His sales have reached the snug sum of $2,700.

WHAT for you go to Slop Shops when you Can get the most elegant Garments at such low prices at Schiff & Steinfeld's.

Wm. Davidson, Sr., of Bridgewater, died on Monday morning 3d inst. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, (to-day) 5th inst., at 2 p. m.

Township Tickets. — Tickets for local officers will have to be voted on the same day on which the general election is held. In order to facilitate the business on election day and prevent confusion, these township and borough tickets should be printed. On the day that nominations are made a collection can be had to pay for printing tickets, We will print them at THE BEAVER ARGUS office at a reasonable price. Let our friends in the several districts attend to this in time.

Among the splendid animals on exhibition at the late fair was a family horse, by James Alcorn, of Ohio tp. The horse was perfectly built, 16 hands high, seven years old, and looked beautiful as a picture—a living ornament to the fair.

The best looking and largest show of cattle at the fair was exhibited by Messrs. Todd & Dawson, of Ohio tp. Their show comprised 18 head of pure Durhams, and for lovers of fine stock was worth traveling a distance to see. No men in the county have done more to improve the breed of cattle than these gentlemen, and their success was made manifest by the many expressions of approval which the spectators uttered on inspection of their animals. Those wishing to purchase fine cattle hereabouts will know where to go.

John Thornilley, the celebrated stove manufacturer of Fallston, was at the fair with his "Great Republic" cooking stove with the new improvements he has introduced and patented. He has got up a centre piece on the top of the stove which cannot bend by any amount of heating. He has also a patent coffee browner which stirs the coffee at a great rate and browns it beautifully without one-fourth the usual time or trouble.

Ladies! Ladies!! Ladies!!! Doubtless many of you had your hats, bonnets and millinery goods soiled by the inclement weather while attending the Beaver county fair. If so call at I. Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion and replace them.

The Fairfield (Iowa) *Union Traveler* of September 22, has the following which we are requested to copy:

The unexpected death of Mr. Henry Ashbaugh is a sad bereavement for his widow. Among strangers with her deceased husband and child she feels keenly her loss. They have been in our town but a few months, yet during that time they have gained the esteem of all with whom they became acquainted. The remains of Mr. Ashbaugh, were started to Freeport, Penn., last night under charge of Mrs. A.

Y. M. C. A.—We wish to remind such of our readers as receive our paper Tuesday, of the meeting in the interests of this very worthy enterprise in the M. E. Church, Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Several brief addresses may be expected and appropriate singing. Let the youth of our communities attend in large numbers. Let Church members and friends lend their countenance by being present on the occasion.

THE very latest styles in fancy Casimeres and Vestings at Schiff & Steinfeld's.

In passing through the fair grounds we were attracted by the magnificent display of H. Brill, the enterprising and well known druggist of Allegheny city. He is exhibiting his famous Pain Eradicator and Worm Confections which have given such entire satisfaction through this section, and have elicited the most flattering praises from our best citizens best physicians. His flavoring extracts are very fine, and every housekeeper should give them a trial; in fact, the whole display was an ornament to the Fair and a credit to the proprietor.

FINE JEWELRY.—We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Meyran & Siedle of 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, which appears in to-day's paper—Messrs. M. & S. are dealers in Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, etc., of which they have a large and elegant stock, and are sold in one of the finest store-rooms in Pittsburgh. The stock of watches consists of all grades of European and American manufacture. Those of our readers going to Pittsburgh should visit this store and examine the stock to be found there.

Tornado Churn.—This is the title given to a patent churn, which attracted a very considerable share of public attention at the late Fair in this county. Robert Harsha, of Harshaville, is the agent for Beaver county. The churn works on the old dasher principle, with a power attached which is said to be—and which from inspection is—the most complete, durable and easily operated of any hitherto offered to the public. It is compact, strong and durable—simple in construction and conveniently arranged. It has a peculiar double motion—oscillating and reciprocating—which makes the dasher act with great force upon the milk, breaking it quickly and gathering the butter at the same time. All old butter-makers concur in the opinion that the old time-honored dasher is the best principle for making butter—rendering the article harder, more compact, and susceptible of retaining its sweetness for a longer period than that made in any other machine. The concussion produced on the surface of the cream, where air is freely admitted to unite with the broken globules, cause a better separation, and increases the quality of butter from the amount of cream. This churn seemed to be one of the chief attractions of the Fair. It sells rapidly; in fact, it seemed to be "all the go" among farmers and dairymen. It merits sale, and is finding a ready market.

A Distinguished Pennsylvanian.—We clip the following notice from the New Orleans *Republican.* The Gen. McCleery, whom it so justly eulogises, is a native of New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. When he was yet quite young his father, Mr. J. W. McCleery, removed to Warren, Ohio, from which State the General volunteered in the recent war. When the rebellion was suppressed he settled at Shreveport, Louisiana, where he now resides and is held in such esteem that he has been nominated for, and will be triumphantly elected to Congress by a Republican constituency.

GENERAL JAMES M'CLEERY.

The Fourth District has honored itself in nominating General James McCleery for Congress. He is one of the ablest men in northwestern Louisiana, and will be a tower of strength in the coming campaign. He is one of the first scholars of the country. He graduated with high honors in '57, and entered upon the profession of the law. During the late war he served with distinction in the Federal army, losing an arm at Shiloh, and receiving a dangerous wound thro' the leg at Stone river. He is a sound Republican, and will be elected by a large majority.

SHURLOCK'S SUPPORT OF GEN. IRWIN.

MR. EDITOR: I have learned from many sources, that Dr. Shurlock is industriously at work in many sections of Beaver county, to convince my friends that he stood by me for the nomination by the Republican party, for State Treasurer last winter, as long as there was any probability that I could command a sufficient number of votes to warrant a hope of nomination to that office. He does this for the purpose of inducing my friends to support him at the coming election. I wish to put my friends right in regard to his action in that matter.

It is true, the majority of the people of Beaver county, either from their personal regard for me individually, or from local pride in having the office of State Treasurer secured to a citizen of their own county—perhaps a little of both—desired my election to the office of custodian of the State funds. I trust I am duly thankful for their friendship and kind regards in that behalf. Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock, well aware of the state of feeling indicated above in reference to this subject, voluntarily became the exponents of those sentiments of their constituency, and assured me of their hearty and vigorous support for the office of State Treasurer, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I believed them earnest and sincere in their professions of friendship and support. I had no occasion, at that time, to doubt but that they would faithfully represent the wishes of their constituents and give me that support they so freely proffered, although I had been warned by many friends that implict faith could not be reposed in their protestations of support. Many well posted politicians of this county, assured me that, so soon as their votes were needed for Mackey, they would drop me, because it was believed that M. S. Quay had instructed them so to do.

Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock not only assured me by letter of their intention to give me their hearty aid for the office of State Treasurer, but the night previous to their departure for Harrisburg they came to my residence and spent the night with me for the express purpose of personally assuring me of their support.—These protestations of friendship led me to believe the warnings of my astute neighbors premature and uncalled for.

At Harrisburg, prior to the convening of the Legislature, Dr. Shurlock spent a large portion of his time in my room—in fact, made it his head-quarters until a late hour of the night—and kindly entertained my friends in my absence; and frequently voluntarily assured me that *no power should cause him to vote against me.*

On Tuesday evening, after the convening of the Legislature, it became known to the "Cameron-Mackey ring" that the organization of both Houses—that is, the Speaker and officers elected—was in my favor. That "ring" held a consultation and determined not to give up the Treasury. The engineer of the "Cameron-Mackey ring"—notoriously known throughout the Commonwealth as M. S. Quay—was bound to fill his contract; first, by securing three members for Mackey from the Washington and Beaver district; and secondly, by supplying his quota of the money necessary to be used in bribing a sufficient number of votes to secure Mackey's nomination.—He procured the money by giving as collateral security five hundred shares of Union City Passenger Railway Stock of Philadelphia, his Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, his Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Stock and his Beaver County Bank Stock; and, with the money thus obtained, the nomination of Mackey in the Republican caucus was secured. But he was defeated in the joint convention of the Legislature, and those stocks and securities have been hawked about from bank to bank, unredeemed, ever since.

After the question of finance had thus been settled, the engineer of the "Cameron-Mackey ring" commenced electioneering for Mackey vote for his nomination as candidate for State Treasurer in the approaching Republican caucus; and, to fully comply with his part of the contract entered into with the Cameron-Mackey conclave, he proceeded to *persuade* the three members from Washington and Beaver that their votes were necessary to defeat my nomination. Forgetting all their promises and protestations of support—overlooking entirely the warm and earnest wishes of their constituents—Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock proceeded to the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg, on the Tuesday evening of the organization of the Legislature, and signed M. S. Quay's "slate," or paper, agreeing to support the nomination of the political Gambler, Mackey. "Call you that backing your friends?" Subsequent to that time, neither of them showed the light of their friendly countenances in my room, but studiously avoided me and assisted Mr. Quay all they could in procuring votes for Mackey's nomination until the meeting of the caucus on the following Thursday. At its meeting it was ascertained that twenty-nine of my friends utterly refused to go into that body because it had been notoriously public that bribery had been freely resorted to in packing its members. Under this state of the case Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock could afford to vote for me, as in the absence of so many of my supporters there was no show for my nomination. They did so; and under this flimsy mantle they attempt to make it appear to the citizens of Beaver county that they supported me as long as there was any hope for my nomination. I had six friends in the caucus exclusive of Rutan and Shurlock—twenty-nine absent. Of those in caucus, my own county members were the first to drop from my support. Of course, this had its weight upon others who, seeing me abandoned by my own members, left me for the one who appeared to be "the strong candidate," or "the winning man."

The above are all facts, susceptible of proof by competent and substantial testimony; and from them my friends can judge how far Messrs. Shurlock and Rutan's protestations of friendship and support in electing me State Treasurer, were sincere. Nothing in the foregoing statement can be denied by either of those gentlemen, if they have any regard for the truth.

Mr. Rutan endeavors to cover his Legislative short-comings with anathemas against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, notwithstanding he requested the General Agent of that incorporation, before leaving Harrisburg at the close of the last session of the Legislature, "to put him down for anything they wanted next winter."

M. S. Quay also abuses the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the columns of the Beaver *Radical;* but he has some excuse for such action, inasmuch as the Agent of that incorporation, some two years since, declined his further services as an assistant lobbyist in the Pa. Legislature.

Mr. Quay, in the last *Radical,* reiterates his charge that I had proposed to give D. A. Nagle $2,000 to defeat two Republican candidates for the Legislature in Philadelphia. I pronounced the assertion false in every particular, in the last ARGUS. I repeat, it is basely false. It now becomes a question of veracity between M. S. Quay and myself. I think mine will not suffer materially in the test in this community.

W. W. IRWIN.

FAIRVIEW, Sept. 27th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR: Although the present Congressional contest is unusually quiet, yet the Republicans of Ohio township did not feel disposed to let us pass without letting Democracy know that they still lived and were ready to defend the principles of the party, and on the eve of Sept. 23rd, an enthusiastic audience was addressed at Fairview by James H. Cunningham, a young man of your town, by whom the issues of the day were discussed, and the audience entertained by an eloquent address of two hours. During the address, the speaker, in viewing our national sacrifice in the late rebellion, introduced the name of the lamented Col. R. P. Roberts, acknowledging him as the idol of his boyhood, and his political course as one which he admired, and by so doing touched a very popular chord, as it brought back afresh to the minds of the people the name of that man whose memory is cherished by all lovers of liberty. At the close of his speech, in viewing the responsibilities of Democracy, he gave a challenge for denial and it was accepted by our friend James Beatty (a Democratic candidate in this county), and a lively discussion then ensued between the two speakers; the best of feeling prevailed on the part of the speakers, and as I have heard Mr. Cunningham say that there was music in politics I think he has again realized its musical voice. And in conclusion, let me say, that he defended the principles of the party, and sustained himself in the argument in a manner which reflects much credit to himself and honor to the party, whose principles he has, and is still able to defend.

REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Lawrence and Trimble Speak.

EDITOR ARGUS.—

T. J. Chandler has come to the conclusion that he is a candidate for the Legislature in earnest. To this we have no objection; and, had he let us alone when we were not in any way interfering with him, we would never have noticed him. He has wantonly assailed us without the least cause for doing so. In an effort to make it appear that he was cheated out of the nomination he says: "There were from nine to fifteen colored men, voters in Greene township, that desired to vote for me, but were deterred or advised not to come to the polls," &c. (See T. J. C. in Argus of 7th Sept.) But when he came to count up his fifteen colored votes they dwindled down to six. (See Argus of 14th Sept.) His six colored voters, in the *Radical* of 23d Sept., very unkindly disavow the acquaintance. That disavowal brings T. J. Chandler into Greene township, we presume, to hunt up those men that were so very anxious to vote for him. He spent a day and night among us, and what is the result? We find T. J. Chandler, in the last ARGUS, with an affidavit of one Wm. Penny raising a question of veracity with those six "colored citizens;" and a statement of T. J. Chandler attempting to strengthen his affidavit man; but Chandler has so many questions of veracity to settle in this nominating business, that it becomes a question as to whether Chandler is a good witness. Six colored men against one colored man and one impeached witness, leaves the weight of evidence against Chandler. The insinuation made by Chandler that any of the affiants were unreliable when they made their affidavits, is a falsehood, as Esquire Boyd testifies. The statement that we used our influence to prevent any person, colored or otherwise, from voting on that day, is a base fabrication; and we have the authority of a colored man for saying that the certificate purporting to be signed by six colored citizens, was got up by T. J. Chandler, in Rochester, made up to suit the case he wanted to make out against Dr. Shurlock, and a two dollar note induced a colored man to secure the names that were needed. This we believe to be the truth.

The assertion that the citizens of Hookstown sustain Chandler's view of the matter is untrue. He was here a day and night. Could not his two interested friends get one certificate at least to sustain him? He did attempt to get men to give him certificates, but they refused.

Testimony that rests on the veracity of a man who has had his veracity questioned so often as Chandler has, within the last month, should understand that he is not a reliable witness. We fear he left our town "with a flea in his ear."—It is clear that he does not expect to get the votes of the "six colored citizens," or he would not have slandered them by charging them with being drunk when they made their affidavits, and unable to write their names from that cause. Now the fact that the T. J. Chandler certificate purports to be signed by the certifiers in their own hand, is evidence clear to our minds—if such evidence was wanting—that there was something wrong. At least three of the certifiers cannot write. Now, why are not the witnesses procured? Penny is made to swear that there were witnesses. Who, and where are they?

Mr. Trimble made no such acknowledgement as Chandler referrs to, in convention. Chandler started out to prove that his nomination was defeated by improper means being used to deprive him of votes, and names Greene township as one of the districts; and that a question, as to who were entitled to vote, was raised to his disadvantage. The question as he states it is this: Must a man be assessed and pay a tax to qualify him to vote?—Can there be any question as to how that must be answered? But we have another question; one that was mooted on the day of the primary meeting; and was, as we understand it, a disputed question; but not with any colored man, or in their presence. "Does the XVth Amendment of the Constitution to the United States, give the colored man the right to vote, independent of all other considerations?" It must be answered negatively. Now, this is the matter that Chandler is making all this noise about. Outsiders would suppose there had been a fierce fight in Greene township at the primary meeting. There was no such thing. One of us was on the election ground but once on that day, and then only long enough to vote, and did not speak to a colored man on that day; the other had no controversy in the presence of, or with, any colored man. The election was quiet; every man left to the freedom of his own will. We have no knowledge of any effort to defeat Chandler; and it was not necessary, so few were voting for him. We are not surprised at his attempt to show that his friends were afraid to come out; his small vote showed clearly that they were engaged in some other business than voting. The colored men here say he voted for Bell and Everett, and against Fremont, and they will repudiate him for that if nothing else.

We have seen one of the citizens referred to in Chandler's last communication, who declares he told Chandler that he was all wrong in his attack on us; that he was one of the parties that had alleged controversy with us, and that it had nothing to do with preventing colored citizens from voting on that day; that he refused Chandler the use of his name in any way, and the reference to him is unauthorized. Such are the miserable shifts this man is resorting to, to sustain a bad cause. Please publish the accompanying certificates.

M. LAWRENCE,
J. H. TRIMBLE.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, came M. Lawrence, who being duly sworn, saith: That George Penny, Stephen Cisco, Thos. M. Palmer, Joseph Evans, W. H. H. Evans and James Jackson were duly sober when they made their respective certificates as published in the *Radical* of the 23d Sept.; and that their signitures to said certificates were all made by their own hand, and are their proper signatures; that they all made their statements before their affidavits were written, and that said affidavits were read to them after they were written, and had their unqualified assent; two of the affiants declaring their names to be a forgery. M. LAWRENCE.

Sworn and subscribed Sept. 28, 1870.

JAMES BOYD, J. P.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

Before the subscriber came James Boyd, who deposes and says: That, on the 19th of September, 1870, George Penny, Stephen Cisco, Thomas M. Palmer, H. H. Evans, Joseph Evans and—on the 20th—James Jackson, made affidavits before me as to certain facts in which T. J. Chandler was concerned; that said affiants were not drunk but sober and in their right mind when they made said affidavits; that the affiants understood the import of said affidavits, and all declared, emphatically, that they were strictly true. And I further declare, on oath, that the names to said affidavits are the proper signatures of the affiants—three of them, not being able to write their names, made their marks, stating at the time that they could not write.—The language and bearing of those men showed clearly that they believed that they had been imposed upon and made certify to things that were not true—two of them stating, pointedly, that their names were "*forged.*" JAMES BOYD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1870.

M. LAWRENCE, A. J.

Dr. T. J. Chandler Responds.

Judge Lawrence and Mr. Trimble have come to the rescue of the drooping cause of the "ring" who have been playing the game of "rule or ruin," in the Republican party of Beaver county for the past two years. I am exceedingly sorry that Judge Lawrence could be brought to subserve the interest of such a clique of political gamblers as have undertaken to subvert the will of a majority of the Republican citizens of this county, expressed at the primary meetings in May last. Sorry, because he is a person I have always held in high esteem as a gentleman, and because—however undisputed the right to do so may be—the leaving of the judicial bench to bring his official character to bear in the conflict of rival factions of political parties, and becoming filled with their jealousies and animosities, detracts from that character which should always be looked for in a Judge. It matters little whether, when he ascends the judicial chair and dons the "ermine," he shall be able to divert himself of the animosities entertained out of doors; his conduct renders him liable to be charged with partiality; and the judiciary should be, "like Cæsar's wife—beyond suspicion."

Before referring to the joint communication of Lawrence & Trimble in detail, I wish to make a few general remarks upon the situation; and in doing so, I shall be as brief as possible.

I am not now a candidate before the people for the office of Assemblyman, by my own seeking. A majority of the Republican voters at the primary meetings in May last, expressed their wishes through the ballot-box, that I should be their candidate for that office. The expression of this voice was stifled and smothered, by those belonging to a "ring" which, last year, sold out Arthur Shields,—candidate for Sheriff, a Republican and as brave a soldier as ever stood on the field of battle "as a wall of fire" between the enemies of his country, and the capitol of the nation—to the Democrats, to secure the election of Dr. Shurlock. It was smothered; Shurlock declared renominated; and, contrary to all precedent, the papers carried off, locked up, and the key retained by a person who had no more right to their possession than the humblest member of the Republican party; and this person absolutely refuses to let the election papers of the primary meetings be seen by representatives of what is claimed, as a majority of the Republican party, or to give copies of such ones as were designated would reveal the names of fraudulent voters.

Immediately after the convention met in May, it was discovered that fraud had been committed in several election precincts, and they were pointed out. The great branch of the Republican party, who voted for me at the primary meetings—through some of its leading men—called upon me to *claim* my position as their candidate—as the one who had received the legal majority of their votes. Shurlock—through the political knavery of the "ring-masters" in the Convention—had been declared the nominee for Assembly, and my claim could not be established clearly, without access to records and documents which were in possession of the "ring." Every attempt in that direction was foiled by those having them in charge.

Under this state of things, some of my friends certified they had voted for me in Beaver Falls, who were not accredited with having done so. This certificate was published. Instantly, as if by preconcerted arrangement, up steps a prominent member of the "ring" with half a dozen affidavits, more or less, to prove that some of them did not sign the paper themselves; (although they authorized it to be done) and a son to say he did not sign it, when it had been his father who had signed; and one person whose name had been mistaken by the compositor, was made to call forth a certificate from a person who was never claimed to have signed it. Thus, certificate was piled upon certificate—but no affidavits—and all for the express purpose of "rendering confusion worse confounded," and destroy the effect of my certificate. Now, the plain fact is the persons whose names were published *did* sign the certificate, and there is not the slightest doubt they voted as they certified they did.

When the County Committee met, on Sept. 3d., last, an application was made to have the claims of my friends—that I was the regular nominee of the Republican party for Assembly—investigated. Mr. Shurlock had a majority of the members of that Committee present. If they had been disposed to deal fairly; and, full of the consciousness of the honesty of his claim to have been the legitimate nominee of the party, how easily could they have settled all controversy by exceeding to the request, and ordered an investigation? Such a course would have been in accordance with the usages of the party, and would have settled all controversy. But, knowing that the names of the Democratic voters of Phillipsburg would rise up in damning evidence against the claim of Dr. Shurlock's right to be considered the nominee of the party, and other precincts where the same, or some other fraud had been committed, would be made manifest, they chose rather to refuse such investigation. We say, in the face of such a denial, we have the *right* to charge *fraud;* and claim the nomination as legitimately belonging to us.

At my solicitation, afterwards, my friends offered to withdraw my name as a candidate, providing the friends of Dr. Shurlock would do the same for him; for the purpose of giving the Republican party an opportunity to settle upon some candidate for Assembly upon whom they could harmonize, and unite the entire strength of the party, and this, too, in sufficient time for the County Committee to act in the primises. But this proposition met with no favor from the "ring of corruptionists." So that, I suppose I may now be considered—if the expression pleases Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Trimble—"a candidate in earnest," of that portion of the Republican party in Beaver county who are determined to crush out political chicanery and dishonest dictation, hereafter, in the matter of nominations.

Now, the action of the Convention, in refusing an investigation, and in sustaing the claims of Mr. Shurlock, is not *a personal matter to me.* It is of little consequence to the great Republican party whether Mr. Shurlock, or myself, or either of us, be successful in this canvass. The action of that Convention—and of the "ring of corruptionists",—*was an insult to the entire party* and to each individual member of it; and any one who votes to sustain its action at the polls next week, the result will be a disruption of the Republican party. If, on the contrary they rebuke, and repudiate that action, they vote to harmonize and save the party in the future. I am now occupying a position as the exponent of a principle. Every vote cast for me, at the primary election, *will not be cast for me,* but for the political status of the elector who deposits the ballot—for the salvation of his party and the rebuke of the political gamblers.

The slight allusion, so delicately introduced by Messrs. Lawrence and Trimble, in their communication of to-day, in regard to my veracity, was no doubt done for the purpose of engendering a state of feeling which ought not to be manifested by one who sustains the position which I now occupy before the public. I pass it by, therefore, with the simple remark, that it will probably bear comparison with that of either of those gentlemen.

The names of the colored persons that were published as having been "deterred" from voting at the primary election in May last, in Greene township, were obtained to the paper, by a friend of mine, and sent to me. He swears the paper *was* signed by the persons whose names are thereunto attached, with the exceptions he specifies in his affidavit. As to the matter of their having been drunk when they were solicited by the "quick affiants,"—Trimble & Lawrence—I can simply state *I was so informed.* It may be they were not. In fact, I am bound to believe they were not, since the Judge and his amiable friend, Esquire Boyd swore they were not. What other influence operated upon them when they were lately "seen," I cannot comprehend—perhaps about the *same as is generally resorted to* by that brotherhood of politicians. The public are at liberty to infer. As to the colored men being "deterred" from going to the polls at the primary meeting by reason of what the Judge and Mr. Trimble said, I can state positively that such news was reported in Rochester and Beaver boroughs, *within three days after* the primary meeting; so notorious was the fact. Those gentlemen must remember, that while we do not wish to impugn their veracity, we are free to say that there are more ways than one to "deter" a man from any design. It was not necessary that the Judge should personally request the colored men to abstain from going to the polls. It was simply sufficient *if they knew* either from *his personal conversation,* or from *hearing it retailed* and *repeated* by others, *that the Judge of the Court* was of opinion they had no right to vote at the primary election, to cause them to abstain from going to the polls. It will be seen that Messrs. Trimble & Lawrence admit having an argument on the question of the colored man's right to vote under the XVth Amendment. This is mere sophistry, merely "a cover to haul off under;" but it is sufficient to establish the fact that the colored man's *right* to vote was brought in question on that occasion. They state: "The question as he [Chandler] puts it, is this: "Must a man be assessed and pay a tax to qualify him to vote?" I never questioned nor denied that proposition when it referred to a legal election. Here is the question: "Must a man be assessed ten days before a primary meeting and pay a tax or be excluded from voting at such meeting, who would become a legal voter at the coming fall election?" *This* was the point. *This* was the matter under discussion at Greene township on the day of the primary meeting there; *and this was the question* that Mr. Trimble responded in the affirmative to at the County Committee meeting on the 3d of September last, his denial in the communication of to-day, notwithstanding. The untruthful and ungenerous fling that I voted for Bell and Everett, comes with rather a bad grace from one who has flown the track of Republicanism, three or four times—as is notorious—and used all his influence to elect a Democrat over honest John Allison; as good a man as ever represented this district. Now, in consideration of the foregoing facts, all who wish "a ring of corruptionists sustained—will, of course, vote for Dr. Shurlock. Those who desire to purge the party of this scum, this excresence upon the body politic, this cancer upon the vitals of the Republican party; and, restore it to health and vigor will vote for T. J. CHANELER.

Shurlock Convicted, But Quay Withholds the Reward.

EDITOR ARGUS:—A short time since I observed in the Beaver *Radical* a proposition that one hundred dollars would be paid by the proprietor of that establishment to any one making oath that Shurlock had influenced him to vote for Græbing for Sheriff last fall. Recollecting with distinctness that Dr. Shurlock had, a little while before the election, given me a ticket containing the names of all the Republican nominees except that of Shields, instead of whose name Græbing's had been inserted, and that in a conversation then Shurlock had spoken in the highest terms of commendation of Græbing, and rather disparagingly of Shields, I at once concluded to test the consistency of Dr. Shurlock, or the parties making the above proposition. Accordingly I made affidavit to the facts set forth in the affidavit hereto appended, and signed by John M. Cook, Esq., as Notary Public. This affidavit appeared to me to cover the ground with sufficient clearness to test what I wished, viz: the sincerity and integrity of the parties who made the above offer. Therefore on the 30th ult. I conveyed it to Col. Quay, who examined it and requested the privilege of retaining it till six o'clock in the evening, at which time he requested me to return and meet Dr. Shurlock and submit to a cross examination. To this I assented, and at the time fixed returned to the *Radical* office and sometime thereafter was admitted into the presence of Quay, Shurlock & Co., who instead of complying with that part of their agreement relative to an examination produced Shurlock's counter affidavit denying the contents of mine, at the same time raising the quibble that my affidavit did not show that my vote had been cast for Græbing. It is but just to say that I felt friendly to Shurlock, and believed, until convinced to the contrary from his own mouth, that the *Radical,* in championing his rights, was doing him injustice by attempting to create the public impression that he had not contributed to the election of Sheriff Græbing in various ways.

I had not been prepared to believe that Shurlock, after advocating Græbing one year ago, for the purpose of obtaining votes, would now sneak behind the curtain of denial lest the truth might work against him. The counter affidavit is not a general denial of the general charge that Shurlock aided in Græbing's election or distributed Græbing tickets, but a special denial of giving me that kind of ticket. I suppose it is but fair that the public should take it as admitted that he pleads guilty to the general charge, but does not recollect that I was one of the persons influenced. In respect to recollection I have the advantage of the Doctor, because his language is, "I do not recollect," &c., mine is "I distinctly recollect."

I anticipate that it may be said by these promise violators that I have an interest in making this affidavit; if this be said to weaken its force, then let me ask whether Shurlock, too, has not a much greater interest? I only refer to this because the *Radical* has in its proposition by the use of such language as "stout swearer," &c., intimated that the party who would thus swear would be prompted by gain. But if this small matter of a hundred dollars would disqualify me, how much more is Shurlock disqualified when he has the same interest in this hundred dollars and his whole political reputasion at stake besides? He is a prominent candidate for office, to which if he is not elected he is politically ruined. I have nothing approximating the interested motives he has, to disqualify me from taking an oath in this matter between us. But unmoved by any interest whatever, save a desire to promote honesty in politics, I have made an affidavit which you will please publish herewith, and by which it will be apparent that truth would have warranted me in going much further in my first, but as I said before I did not think that high life and Harrisburg corruption could totally obliterate the land marks of recollection. I would not intentionally do Dr. Shurlock injustice, it therefore is proper that I should state that at our interview before the election, when the ticket above referred to was handed me, he first offered me a straight Republican ticket, saying as he handed it to me, "I *suppose* that will suit *you*" To this my reply was that my mind was not fully made up, and then came the mixed ticket, introduced with a high recommendation of Græbing and rather unfriendly allusions to Shields. I am not individually dissatisfied with Dr. Shurlock for distributing mixed tickets, I am only complaining because he denies it. Had he the firmness and independence to avow it like a man and a soldier I would still be his political friend, whatever might be the opinion of others, but I cannot vote for any candidate who will work behind a cloud to further his own interests, and then when the mist is cleared away exposing to public view what has been done deny that it is his work.

STATE OF OHIO }
COLUMBIANA COUNTY, } ss

William H. Sutherland, of the town of East Liverpool, County of Columbiana and State of Ohio, being first duly sworn according to law deposeth and saith that, immediately prior to the October election of 1869, he was a citizen of Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania; that W. C. Shurlock, then a candidate for State Assembly, a short time before said election gave him, the said William H. Sutherland, a ticket to vote at said election. Said ticket was headed "Republican Ticket," but the name of John Græbing was on it for Sheriff; and the said William H. Sutherland further deposeth and saith that at the time the said W. C. Shurlock handed him said ticket he requested him to vote the same. W. H. SUTHERLAND.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1870.

JOHN M. COOK, Notary Public.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

W. H. Sutherland being duly sworn according to law, saith, that a short time prior to the election of 1869, W. C. Shurlock then, and now, Republican candidate for Assembly, gave him (Sutherland) a ticket containing the names of all the republican candidates except that of Arthur Shields—the then nominee for Sheriff—for whose name on said ticket the name of John Græbing, Democratic nominee for Sheriff, had been substituted; that at said time deponent told said Shurlock his mind was not made up as to whom he should vote for; whereupon Shurlock made a comparison between said candidates to the disadvantage of said Shields, impressing said deponent (he having no acquaintance with either of said nominees) with the peculiar fitness of said Græbing and unfitness of Shields. Deponent further swears, that at said election he voted said ticket containing the name of said Græbing, being influenced thereto by said conversation with W. C. Shurlock.

W. H. SUTHERLAND.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1870. ROBERT TALLON, J. P.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup, Used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa jun17

PROCLAMATION No. 1.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,"

EDITOR ARGUS: Who is this renowned ex-President that with Autocratic pomp defies the will of the Republican County Committee, retaining with suspicious tenacity, the Tally papers of the late primary elections of Beaver county in his possessions, though his successor in office has been declared the proper custodian of all such documents? The pertenacity with which this Royal Ex. declined all proffered assistance in the discharge of the official duties of the late County Convention, struck many minds as remarkably singular. That grave body was detained for hours, with nothing to do, but, in solemn silence, to contemplate the magisterial pomp of Presidential circumlocution and magnificent precision in the somewhat tedious but authoritative enunciation "*All Regular.*" Several attempts were made by the plebian body to furnish help, but as often peremptorily declined. It seems that these mystic papers were not to be subjected to the rude gaze of profane eyes—none but the elect of those whom Royal prerogatives might select were to scan their secret ledgerdemain.

And now the Imperial Edict has been issued, "*those papers,*" have passed into the Royal care of the inexorable Ex-President. Vain are all the resolutions and decrees of such plebeian bodies as County Committees, or the demands of defrauded candidates. The Decree has gone forth—the final Act in this drama is consummated, done, signed and sealed, this 19th day, of September, A. D., 1870, at the *Imperial Residence*

BEAVER FALLS.

Well, well, fellow-Republicans! Ye men of honorable opinion, ye sons of plebeian birth, what do you think of that for high? True, one of your candidates, a respectable citizen, an upright man, a thorough Republican, is impressed by the testimony of his fellow-citizens and by many corroborating circumstances that he has been wronged out of a nomination which, in this Republican government, is alike open to all; that either by mistake in count, fradulent returns or illegal voting he has been unfairly dealt with, seeks to correct this wrong, if wrong it be—and therefore naturally and rightfully requests the privilege of examinations of those original records. The Co. Com. comes to his help and orders "*these papers*" into the custodianship of the "incoming" President that they may be used for legitimate purposes, in defense of the truth or in condemnaton of wrong, but in defiance of all former precedent and the expressed will of the highest and only competent authority—"these papers"—these original records are retained and suppressed, to the detriment of the cause and the injury of a fellow-citizen, and yet we are called upon to give sanction to this abuse of privilege! The pompous fiat of one man who, with childish facination, clings to the prerogatives of an office in which he has been superseded by the voice of the people, transcending the power even of the office itself, is to deprive the wronged of the means of self-justification and defense, to the manifest detriment of the party at large. Republicans will not tamely submit to any such outrage—to no such exercise of "one-man-power"—to no such "one-sided" investigation. Pomp and Show will not answer for Fair Play.—Imperial dignity cannot parry the demands of justice. Parties may rush into the newspapers, with blustering communications and sworn declarations—piling column upon column—the one simple damning fact, that the original record of certain election precincts cannot be seen, not even a "copy" obtained, off-sets all; and leaves, fastened on the minds of candid men, the inevitable conviction that "there is something rotten in Denmark." Fellow-Republicans, the time has come when a love for fair play,—a regard for justice—respect for decency, and attachments to the party, all demand that such political unfaithfulness should be rebuked. HOMEWOOD.

Married.

GROVE—McGAFFICK.—On September 27th 1870, at the house of the bride's parents in Chippewa, by J. S. Herron, esq., Mr. Joseph Grove, of Brighton Tp., and Mary Elizabeth McGaffick of Chippewa, all of Beaver County.

MARTIN—CARTER.—On Sept. 15th By Rev. John Davis of Vanport, at the residence of the same, Mr. Martin, of New Brighton, and Miss Carter of Bridgewater, all of Beaver Co. Pa.

WILSON—BULLOCK.—On Sept. 29th, by the same at the house of Ingram Sobreing, in Vanport, Mr. Alex Wilson, and Miss Emma Bullock, both of East Liverpool Columbiana Co. O.

DIED.

MOORE—At Rochester, Pa., on Saturday evening, Oct. 1st., Sophia A., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Moore.

LUKENS.—At his residence in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., on the 27th of September, 1870, Charles Lukens, Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

FEAZEL—At the residence of his son-in-law, Richard Hall, in Freedom, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1870, John Feazel, aged 89 years.

JONES—On Wednesday, Sept. 22d., Mr. Jacob Jones of Rochester, aged about 96 years.

New Advertisements.

ESTATE OF JAMES JACKSON, DEC'D.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of James Jackson, dec'd., late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedant will make known the same without delay to
ROBERT JACKSON, North Sewickley.
THOMAS JACKSON, Moon tp.
oct5;6w* Ex'r's.

PUBLIC SALE.—I will offer at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1870, on the premises known as the Economy Coal Mines, situated in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., the following property, viz: Thirteen head good mules. These mules are all well broke and several of them are very desirable for farm work. Eighty-three pit cars. About fifty tons of good hay in barn and stack. One revolving straw and fodder cutter, new. Several sets pit harness. A lot of old iron, &c. Six months credit will be given. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. R. L. CHAMBERLAIN.
Sterling Run Coal Mines, Oct. 5, 1870.—3t.

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets $1,500,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates. Also, secures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for six years in benefits to policy-holders. oct5:4w

50 Cents to $5 per Evening, at Home! We are prepared to furnish profitable employment to Men and Women at their homes. One person in each locality throughout the United States, can engage in this business at great wages. We send, FREE, full particulars and a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on. Any person seeing this notice, who wants profitable, permanent work, should send us their address, without delay. E. C. ALLEN & CO., oct5;4w *Augusta, Maine.*

$10 A Day for All.—Stencil Tool samples mailed free. A. J. FULLAM, 645 Broadway, New York. oct5:4w

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York. [oct5:4w

NOTICE.—Whereas, My Wife Magdalena Brandenberger having left my bed and boarding, in Marion township, Beaver county, this is to notify all persons that I will pay no debts contracted by her. PHILLIP BRANDENBERGER.
Oct. 5, 1870.—3w*

SAMUEL MASON & SONS.
NEW BRIGHTON CUTLERY WORKS,
Manufacturers of Pen & Pocket Cutlery, Carving Knives and Forks, and Butcher Knives.

Special attention is given to the Hardening and Tempering of the Blades, and we feel and know ourselves to be competent to make the very best, as we employ none but experienced workmen, and we use the best of steel. Samuel Mason has now been in the business forty years, and his sons are practical workmen.

Special attention is called to our stock of—
Butcher Knives,
which are made from the best of Steel. The Handle is one solid piece of wood, the tang going through is rivited on the end, so that it is impossible for it to break or come off. All our work is warranted to be equal if not better than any Foreign or Domestic make. Call and see our Works; no passes required. Office and Works, in New Brighton, Pa. sept21—tf

New Advertisements.

FALL OPENING.

New Goods!
New Prices!

I Have Received A New Stock of

MILLINERY - GOODS;

Comprising an unusually Large and Select Assortment of

HATS,
FLOWERS,
VELVETS,
FEATHERS,
SATINS,
SILKS,
LACES,
FRAMES,

Plain & Fancy Ribbons, &c., &c.

In order to make this notice as attractive as possible, we shall exhibit a large number of Eastern trimmed

PATTERN HATS,

Together with many Desirable

NOVELTIES.

Hats and Bonnets Trimmed to Order.

Soliciting a call, I am,
Respectfully yours,
I. HANAUER.
Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sp28;tf

BARGAINS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

At 75 Cents, One case of
Very Fine Merinos.

AT ONE DOLLAR
Extra Good Waterprof.

AT 37½ CENTS
Exra Good Table Linen.

Bargains in Many New Dress Goods.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
jun1:1y—je29jy20—27, sp28

NEW - GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S

French Merinos
Wool Plaids.
Poplin Plaids.
Black Waterproofs.
Brown Waterproofs.
Corded Poplins.
Silk and Wool Poplins.
Irish Poplins.
New Dark Delains.
Plain Mixed Goods,
Grey Poplins.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
178 Federal St., Allegheny.
Sep28,tc

The Cheapest Wholesale
BOOT & SHOE HOUSE
IN PITTSBURGH.
Joseph H. Borland,
52 & 55 Wood Street,
Manufacturer, Wholesale & Commission Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
At New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia city made goods at Manufacturers prices. Orders from country dealers promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. Fresh goods daily. (sep14;3m

STRAY COW—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Chippewa township, Beaver Co., Pa., on the 2d of September, A. D. 1870, a *Brindle Cow* with white spots, her horns having been bored. Said cow is about eleven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. HENRY BENSINGER.
sep21;4w

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.
Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr20;1870—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of William Davidson, jr., deceased, late of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. DAVIDSON, Sr. *Admr.*
sep28;6w

ESTATE OF GEORGE PROUDLEY, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary to the estate of George Proudley, dec'd., late of the borough of Beaver Falls, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present the same without delay for settlement to the undersigned, or to Hice, Wilson & Moore, his attorneys, in the borough of Beaver. GEORGE PROUDLEY, *Exr.*
Sept. 14, 1870—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Sarah Irons, dec'd, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement.
sep14;6w DAVID W. SCOTT, *Ex'r.*

New Advertisements.

$60 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Address Novelty Co., Saco, Maine. oct5;4w

VINEGAR made from Cider, &c., in 10 hours, without Drugs. Send 10 cents for circular, to F. SAGE, Cromwell, Connecticut. oct5;4w]

Free to Book Agents. We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible to any Book Agent free of charge. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. oct5;4w

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cents. Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., New York. oct5;4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR Hon. W. H. SEWARD'S GRAND TOUR OF MEXICO. Adventure and Sight-Seeing in "Our Sister Republic." Is a work of rare merit, profusely illustrated. Send for circulars to Columbian Book Co., Hartford, Ct.

THEA - NECTAR.
oct5;4w

FARMER'S HELPER, Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH In Winter. 10,000 copies will be mailed free to Farmers. Send name and address to ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. oct5;4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE 'LIGHT of the WORLD.' Containing Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs," Doddridge's "Evidences of Christianity;" "History of the Jews," by Josephus; "History of all religious Denominations," with treaties and tables relating to events connected with Bible History, containing many fine engravings. The whole forming a complete Treasury of Christian knowledge. W. FLINT, 26 S. Seventh St. Phila. [oct5;4t

Agents Wanted For
FREE LOVE,
AND
ITS VOTARIES,
by Dr. JOHN B. ELLIS. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures: The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. *Written in the interests of Civilization, Christianity, and Public Morality.* Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis oct5;4w

AGENTS Wanted for [illegible]
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains
The wild adventures and marvelous experience of GEO. P. BELDEN, known as the "*Big Warrior* "*Great Hunter,*" and famous "*White Chief,*" of 100 lodges, from 1858 to 1870. A book of *Thrilling interest, Truthful, Terse, Fresh, Spirited, Fascinating. Facts not Fiction.* Richly illustrated tinted paper, elegant binding. Will charm everybody everywhere and sell to exceed any book out. *Live, wide-awake Agents* send early for illustrated poster, sample pages and terms. Agents report ing $50 to $100 per week. A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, 400 Chestnut st. Phila. oct5;4w

FOUND!
An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties, Sore Throat and Colds.
DR. WELLS'
CARBOLIC TABLETS
also purify the blood, assist circulation and arrest decay, acting directly on the Mucus Membrane they should be promptly and freely taken in all exposure or violent change of weather, as they will keep up the circulation of the blood, and thus ward off all tendency to cold and Lung difficulties.
FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
are a never failing remedy. TRY THEM. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. oct5;4w

Agents Wanted.—($225 a month) by the *American Knitting Machine Co.,* Boston, Mass., or ST. LOUIS, Mo. sep21:3m.

AGENTS Wanted To Sell CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN. THE BEST SUBSCRIPTION BOOK OUT. Address O. D. CASE & CO., Hartford, Conn. sp21:4

WANTED—AGENTS. (20 per day) to sell the Celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE Has the under-feed, makes the 'lock stitch,' (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARKE & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill; or St. Louis Mo. (sep21;3m

FORTUNES offered to live men. Rare chance. Send Stamp. Diamond K. Co., Wilmington, Del. sep7;1m.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.
A SAFE, CERTAIN AND Speedy Cure FOR Neuralgia AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Its Effects are Magical.
An unfailing remedy for Neuralgia Facilis, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severe cases of chronic Neuralgia, affecting the entire system, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands in every part of the country gratefully acknowledge its power to sooth the tortured nerves, and restoring the failing strength.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.
One package.........$1.00 Postage... 6 cents.
Six packages......... 5.00 do .. 27 cents.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines, and by TURNER & CO. *Sole Proprietors,* 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. [aug24:3meow.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for one dollar. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. aug24;3m.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.—In the Orphans' Court in and for said county.

(SEAL) In the matter of the Estate of William Caldwell, deceased, in Partition, No. 3, December Term, 1868.

And now, August 20, 1870, the Inquisition of the Sheriff's Jury, presented in open Court and confirmed Nisi, and Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedant to come into open Court on SATURDAY, October 22nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and accept or refuse the real estate at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

BY THE COURT.

(From the Record.)
ALEX. HILANDS, Clerk.
HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff,
Pittsburgh Sept. 2, 1870—sep21:6w

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Industry, in said county and State, for a charter of Incorporation. By order of the Board.
sep21;4w) GEO. L. WILSON, Sec'y.

New Millinery Establishment
IN ROCHESTER.

MRS. S. T. NEAL

Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a

NEW MILLINERY STORE
ON
BRIGHTON STREET,
A short distance above Cross' sto
ROCHESTER, PA.

DRESS - MAKING
AND
MILLINERY

In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be relied on. A call solicited.

MRS. S. T. NEAL.
my25;6m1.

Point Planing Mills,
Water Street, Rochester, Pa.
Whitfield & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings, Brackets, &c., &c.
ALLO,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the territorial interest of Mr. J. C. Anderson, owner of the several Patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and lining for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly on Hand.
Every manner of shop work made to order.
sep28;3m

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, September 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours and Issard.

An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns had been captured by German troops. Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says: "The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prussian and Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under General Vinoy, on the Heights of Sieux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements, weather is superb."

BERLIN, September 20, Midnight.—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces surrounding the city of Toul began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued throughout the night and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned by the well directed artillery fire of the Prussians. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with the greatest vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer to capitulate was promptly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

CARLSRUHE, September 21.—The newly appointed Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following declarations are made: The State will not interfere with the Church or ecclesiastics. Preaching, speaking, or acting against the authorities will be punished by military law. The Government will only take cognizance of infractions of its authority by indiscretions on the part of the clergy.

PARIS, September 23.—It is said that Gen. Trochu intends to call into Paris all the troops which are now outside, and not engaged in scouting. The heavy guns of Fort D'Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as much less than those of the Prussians. Thus has commenced a serious of struggles which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated either by victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by a defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

The elan of the Garde Mobile is unquestionable, and the resolution of the National Guard is not less firm, because less boisterous. Provinces and communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleagured capital. Three communes have already subscribed five hundred thousand dollars, and thirteen others have subscribed two millions two hundred thousand dollars toward the national defence.

The aspect of the street changes wonderfully from day to day. Fewer people are to be seen, and more shops are closed. More soldiers are in the streets, but very few women. The people grow solemn. At ten o'clock p. m., the cafes are regularly closed, and by eleven the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing, and we hear grave rumors of houses and whole streets being mined. Carriages passing the line of fortifications are forbidden to go off a walk for fear of occasioning explosions.

The dread of spies has not yet died out. Each man looks at his neighbor with suspicion.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. At the English Embassy the Union Jack was flying over the gateway, and in order that there might be no mistake, a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that "This is the English Embassy." Also a similar board on the garden side, facing the Champs Elysees. All the foreign Embassies have their flags flying, and every foreign resident of Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one on every street gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents.

The Red Cross flags of the "Society for the Wounded" are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house, that is, allots one or two beds to wounded, he may hang out the Red Cross flag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite, and Mr. Washburne is perhaps the most popular man in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Times* publishes a special telegram from Saarbrucken, dated Sept. 24, giving the following intelligence: "Yesterday, at Metz, Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mercy la Hunt, and attempted to escape to Thionville.—There was heavy cannonading for some hours, and a sharp fight at Monleu, seven miles from metz. The French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement. A heavy force, composed principally of Bavarians, is penetrating the country towards Lyons. A call for a levy of troops *en masse* is hourly expected in France.—The French fleet in the Baltic has been charged with the duty of cutting the cable, connecting North Germany with London.

Advices from all parts of France show that the people are rising in arms and concentrating on the great cities, in which the Government is rapidly accumulating arms. Imperfect returns, from six departments, show a total of 250,000 volunteers enrolled since the surrender of Sedan, and municipal votes of nearly 200,000 francs.

Fighting all day, Friday near Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are so contradictory that the English journals refuse to publish them.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest, especially with the campaigns of General Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

The letter of Victor Emanuel to the Pope, announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Brussels, telegraphs on the 26th:—Travelers escaped from Paris state that guns are firing day and night. Fugitive Zouaves are executed. The strict authority of the government is much questioned. The Lloyds report that the police of Calais were instructed yesterday to allow no Frenchman to embark on outward bound vessels, whether having passports or not.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The German Engineers have selected the Southern zone of the forts of Paris, composed of five, upon which to concentrate their attack. The works upon that side they esteem comparatively feeble and vulnerable, and after reducing these works by a heavy and incessant fire, they believe that the breaching of the walls of the city will be an easy matter.

The following French account of the late victories has been communicated to the Government here: On Sunday a division of French troops attacked the Prussians who were posted on the heights and plateaus of Villejuf, and blew up the redoubts of Mendon, Sagnet, Villejuf, and Haute Bruyeres. The Prussian loss was considerable, as the French assaulted with the bayonet.

Admiral Saisset, with a force of two hundred fusilliers and four hundred marines, with eight companies of lancers, made a brilliant reconnoissance and drove the Prussians from the village of Draney. Gen. Belanger attacked the Germans who were in heavy force at Pierrefitte, dislodged and drove them back splendidly after a short engagement.

A dispatch from Brussels says: Travelers who have escaped from Paris to this city state that the reports of anarchy and misrule reigning within the city are bogus. The statements that drunken soldiers are firing their guns in the street in a perilous manner are unworthy of belief, as the military police are fully able to suppress all lawlessness promptly. The Zouaves who inaugurated the bolting movement in the action at Mendon have been executed for their cowardice in face of the enemy.

CARLSRUHE, September 27.—The latest advices from Strasburg, communicated by parties who have escaped, announce that the besieged have at last abandoned all hope of relief. The Prussian fire is terribly destructive. They report that Gen. Ulrich declares he cannot hold out much longer against the overpowering armament which the Prussians are using against him, and that he resolved to dispatch a messenger to Paris to represent the deplorable state of affairs within the city, and to ascertain the judgement of the Government.

BERLIN, September 27.—The *Press* in repelling the charge that the bombarment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that Gen. Ulrich, the French commander, has persistently refused to allow noncombattants to leave.

A breach broad enough to warrant an assault has been made at Strasburg.

The *North German Gazette*, the official journal says: "Whatever may be the German plans about France, the restoration of Bonaparte is not among them."

Paris is completely surrounded and all communication with the outside world—except by balloon—cut off.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON III.

On a mild October evening, not soon to be forgotten, a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen gathered in a railway car far out on the western plains. Among them were representatives from nearly every State in the Union, scions of French and English aristocracy, wanderers from the utmost parts of the earth; men who had distinguished themselves in the field, the cabinet and the forum; capitalists who controlled millions; authors who had gained a world wide fame; scholars whose profound learning had adorned the nation which gave them birth—a delegation, in short, which might fairly be considered as an illustration of the culture, the energy, the progressive genius of the nineteenth century. The occasion that had brought them together, was worthy of their presence. They had that day participated in the ceremonial which marked the completion of a grand national enterprise to a point where its future success was reduced to a mere question of time; they had seen the first locomotive cross the one hundredth meridian, and heard its shrill scream of triumph break the primeval solitude and silence of that vast waste which stretched between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains; they had penetrated to the heart of the continent, asssisted at the betrothal of the Atlantic and Pacific, and joined in anticipating the glorious results which must follow the consummated nuptials. And now the excitement over, they were whiling away the twilight hours in social intercourse, but the event they had just witnessed seemed to overshadow them with its magnitude and significance, and in spite of all efforts by the leaders of the circle the conversation dragged heavily, and would have ceased altogether had it not been for a fortunate circumstance.

The door opened and a gentleman entered the car who was evidently a stranger to all but one or two of the party, but these recognized and saluted him at once, and begged his aid to dissipate the atmosphere of dullness that prevailed. He cheerfully consented; an arm chair was drawn into the centre of the saloon, and Professor W. taking his stand behind it, announced his readiness to test the science of phrenology by practical experiment upon any who chose to submit their heads to his manipulation. Never, certainly, was there better material, for the variety and quality of brains in that little group would have delighted the soul of Spurzheim himself. One and another, all, however, unknown to the Professor even by name, underwent an examination, and he delineated their characters even to the minutest peculiarities with a most wonderful fidelity—making not a single mistake in his mental diagnosis, if the evidence of the subjects themselves is to be relied upon. There was one feature of these examinations which attracted attention and gave rise to much comment. Not a single man of note in any profession, whether soldier, statesman, financier, writer, philosopher, or inventor, that was not at once pronounced to be, in the words of the phrenologist, "his mother's child." The slightest touch of the fingers upon the cranium appeared to reveal this curious fact, and then would come the measured phrases—"I do not know this gentleman, who he is or what he is, but I am sure that whatever he has been or may be, he owes primarily to his mother. He is emphatically her child, and bears the stamp of her moral and intellectual nature upon his soul." In every instance the verdict of the Professor was endorsed by the individual.

Without accepting all the teachings of phrenology as absolutely correct, we are inclined to believe that in this case it revealed a great truth. We believe if it were possible to investigate the history and parental antecedents of the great men of every race and age, it would be found that the large majority of them inherited their mother's traits, and derive from her the abilities which make them famous.

Washington was pre-eminently his mother's child, and whatever was noble, unselfish and heroic in him, he inherited from that woman who was fit to be a Roman matron when Rome produced demigods. Napoleon was the offspring of Letitia Ramolini, rather than of her amiable husband, Charles; and the unchanging devotion and respect which he lavished upon her through life, and the tributes he paid her memory when she was dead, are proofs that he recognized and was proud of the fact. The nephew of Napoleon sits on the throne of France, and after a successful reign of twenty years, which has given him a glory that no subsequent reverse can utterly efface, has begun a war which may make him master of Europe or consign him to an exile as ignominious as that of St. Helena. The chequered career of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—his early obscurity, his folly, his many failures, his unyielding confidence in his own destiny, and the tremendous game on which he has now staked the fortunes of his empire and his dynasty, all combine to make him one of the most remarkable characters that has ever appeared upon the stage of human affairs. What and how much of the past, the present, and the possible future does he owe to his mother? Josephine Rose Tascher was a French creole, born on the Island of Martinique. At the age of fifteen she was betrothed to the Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais, a French nobleman of wealth and high social position, who had met her while on a visit to his colonial estates. Tradition says that Josephine was at the time deeply attached to a young man whom she had known from childhood; that a partial engagement existed between them which was to terminate in marriage as soon as he had completed his studies in Paris. During his absence Beauharnais arrived, became desperately enamored, and proposed for her hand. She was disposed to reject him, and did indeed discourage his addresses, but her uncle and guardian was flattered with the brilliant match thus offered his penniless niece and urged her acceptance. Relatives and friends joined their importunities, every argument likely to flatter the pride and ambition of a young and unsophisticated woman was brought forward, and the natural and general result followed. She consented to discard the man she loved, because he was poor, and to marry the man she not not love, because he was rich.

Crossing the ocean in 1776, Josephine took up her residence in Paris pending the arrangement of the coming nuptials. Here it is said, she met her abandoned lover, and the old emotions which she thought and hoped were dead and buried, revived in full force; but she had gone too far to retreat, and after an interview of painful agony and madness, the final parting came. For three months she sought refuge in the convent of Panthemont, striving to forget her unavailing sorrow amid the quiet surroundings and religious influences of cloister life. In 1776 she was married; in 1781 her first and only son, Eugene, was born, and on the tenth of January, 1783, her first and only daughter, Hortense. Beauharnais was no better and no worse than the majority of titled Frenchmen of this day, but he did not appreciate his wife, indulged in every species of fashionable dissipation, and love soon vanished from the unhappy household to return no more. Writing to an intimate friend in Martinique, poor Josephine says:

"Were it not for my children, I should renounce France without a pang forever. My duty requires me to forget William. And yet if *we* had been united together, I should not now be troubling you with my grief."

By an unlucky chance the husband saw the letter, and a stormy scene ensued, which ended in temporary separation. Taking Hortense, then but three year old, the almost broken-hearted woman returned to her island home, and there remained for several years, living in closest seclusion upon her plantation. Meanwhile Beauharnais was smitten with repentence, and urged his wife to forgive him his manifold transgressions and re-join him. She consented, not for his sake, however, but for the sake of her son, who pleaded piteously for a mother's care and affection. She landed in Paris in 1789, when the Revolution was beginning to throw its terrible shadow over France and before that shadow had departed, it had robbed her of her husband. Beauharnais was guillotined in July, 1789, and Josephine herself was only saved from sharing the same fate by the fall of Robespierre. In March, 1796, she married Napoleon Bonaparte, and thenceforth her history is blended with that of the last of the Cæsars. Hortense, then but thirteen years of age, was placed at the celebrated school of Madame Campan, in company with Napoleon's sister Caroline, afterward the wife of Murat and Queen of Naples. Here she remained until she had completed her education, winning the love of her teachers and class-mates, by a simple, unaffected modesty of demeanor, and bright and cheerful temper which never deserted her through all the changes and bitter trials of a weary life. The Duchesse D'Abrantes in her sparkling "Memories" gives the following sketch of Hortense Beauharnais at eighteen:

"She was as fresh as a rose, and though her fair complexion was not relieved by much color, she had enough to produce that freshness and bloom which was her chief beauty. A profusion of light hair played in silky locks around her soft and penetrating blue eyes. The delicate roundness of her slender figure was set off by the elegant carriage of her head. Her feet were small and pretty; her hands very white, with pink, well-rounded nails. But what formed the chief attraction of Hortense was the grace and suavity of her manners. She was gay, gentle, amiable. She had wit which, without the smallest ill-temper, had just enough malice to be amusing. A polished education had improved her natural talents. She drew excellently, sang harmoniously, and performed admirably in comedy. I have seen many princesses, both in their own courts and in Paris, but I have never known one who had any pretensions to equal talents."

The nearest and most unselfish friend Napoleon ever had was, undoubtedly, Michael Duroc, grand marshal of the palace under the empire, and Duke of Friuli. He fell at the battle of Bautzen, May 23, 1813, and the Emperor never recovered from the blow which his loss inflicted. He speaks tenderly of him in the St. Helena memoirs and one of the largest legacies left in his will was to the daughter of the man who had loved him so well, and served him so faithfully. When Hortense entered society Duroc was a rising young general of twenty-nine, handsome, brave, and already distinguished. The pair were necessarily thrown much into each other's company, and love sprung up between them as naturally as flowers leap from the earth to welcome the smiles of the sun. They would have married but for Josephine. She had long since given up all hopes of having a child herself, and believed that if a union could be effected between Napoleon's brother Louis and her daughter, the offspring would be adopted by Bonaparte and recognized as heir apparent. Napoleon was not unconscious of her plans, and according to Aourienne once remarked:

"Josephine labors in vain. Duroc and Hortense love each other, and they shall be married. I am attached to Duroc. He is well born. I have given Caroline to Murat, and Pauline to Le Clerc. I can as well give Hortense to Duroc. He is as good as the others. He is General of Division. Besides I have other views for Louis."

But Josephine succeeded, nevertheless, and the marriage occurred in 1802. Louis, in his memoirs says: "Never was there a more gloomy wedding. Never had a husband and wife a stronger presentiment of a forced and unsuited marriage. Before the ceremony, during the benediction, and ever afterwards, we both and equally felt that we were not suited to each other."

The couple were mutually wretched from the outset, and neither the persistent effort of Napoleon and Josephine, nor the birth of children could ever bring them into harmony. They finally separated, and after the banishment of Napoleon, in 1815, Hortense retired to Switzerland with her youngest son, the present Emperor of the French, and devoted all her time and care to his education. To her he owed that thorough mental discipline, that courage in adversity that indomitable will, that fixedness of purpose, that faith in the Napoleonic star, which have accompanied him through poverty and distress, sorrow and disappointment, imprisonment and exile, and placed him at last upon the proudest throne of Europe. He, in return, repaid her with a love amounting almost to idolatry, and when in 1837 the tidings reached him in New York that she lay on the point of death at Arenemberg, he hastened across the sea to her side, and arrived just in time to close her eyes. She recognized him, threw her arms about his neck, whispered a mother's last blessing upon his lips, and died.

To-day, as the French soldiers are gathering for the defence of Paris, the bands of every reigment are playing the melody which Hortense, in her happier hours, composed; and it is the son's affection for the mother which is translated in "*Partant pour la Syrie.*"

—Christmas was first celebrated December 25th, A. D., 98.

New Advertisements.

General Election

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, JOHN GRÆBING, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

On the 2d Tuesday of October next, (being the 11th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named; viz:

ONE PERSON for Member of Congress from the Twenty-Fourth District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Members of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the County of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of the county of Beaver.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the county of Beaver.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Trustees of the Academy of the county of Beaver.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house, in the village of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's District will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Bakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Marzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Carpenter shop of Thomas Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton, will meet at the Car Factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Frazie, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minnis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair borough will meet at the School house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the school house in New Galilee.

The electors of Beaver Falls borough will meet at the school house in Beaver Falls.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the public school-house in said borough.

I make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, "that every person except Justice of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive department of this State or United States, or of any city or incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge or other officer at any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet on wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to be bet.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that by an act entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto, and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the freemen above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, & opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable, and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of, or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a housekeeper or boarder, and if a boarder with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N" or "D. I." as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor the certificate of his naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; and in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return of each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct separately, & shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places, on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day, whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming the right to vote, shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to have been paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officer shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "*tax*" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "*age*" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks, in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they, and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificates.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this Act and the Acts to which this is a Supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general elections in October.

SECTION 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general elections in October.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this Act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any such tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the Act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SECTION 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damage by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SECTION 17. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

* * * * *

SECTION. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

DESERTERS' DISFRANCHISING LAW.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June 4th, 1866 entitled "a further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth:"

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this commonwealth, he shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

As therein directed I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved March 30, 1866, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County," one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

COLORED VOTER'S LAW.

The following instructions from his Excellency, Gov. Geary, explains the duties of assessors, registers and election officers in regard to all freedmen of this Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870.

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a pre-requisite, or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every offence forfeit, and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the 2d section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870 passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or to be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth of April, 1869, entitled, "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, it is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, Act of Congress and Act of the Legislature, to the end that they may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest—F. JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Borough of Beaver, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, THE 14th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

The Congressional Return Judges, will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 1st 1861, at the Court House in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

The Representative Return Judges will meet in accordance with an Act approved May 8th 1864, at the Court House, in Beaver, in the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, on the 7th day after the election, being Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN GRÆBING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Beaver, Pa., Sept. 14, 1870.

"OUR PROGRESS IN THE SCIENCE."

"We claim to be the first to reduce the principles of Urino-Pathology to a systematic form, and to practice according to the scientific rules they afford.

"In 1848, we published in the Eclectic Medical Review, our prospectus of "A Treatise on Uroscopia."

"In 1849, Prof. W. Beach, M. D., published in his large work, the "American practice," a long article from our pen, setting forth the scientific principles of the "Uroscopian Practice," in which we claimed to have "so arranged these as to be able to teach them to students with as much success and satisfaction as is given in Surgery, Materia Medica, or the Practice of Medicine in general."

"We continued this system of practice, and in 1862 received the appointment to the Chair of Pathology in the Eclectic Medical College at Philadelphia.

"In 1864, we gave the first course of special lectures on Urino-Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery over delivered in a Medical College in the United States. And in Nov. 1865, at the close of our lectures upon this subject, a meeting of the Medical students was called, and the following were among the proceedings adopted, viz:

"WHEREAS, PROF. OLDSHUE having favored this class with a series of scientific, Practical and Instructive Lectures on "Urino-Pathology," we cannot allow him to leave us without some manifestation of the appreciation of his efforts in our behalf. Therefore,

"*Resolved,* That this class present to Prof. Oldshue a Silver Pitcher, bearing an appropriate inscription, as a token of our appreciation and esteem, &c., &c., and that a copy of all the proceedings be forwarded to Pittsburgh for publication.

"Since that time the progress of this system has rapidly increased, and Professors have been appointed to give "Special Lectures" on the subject in many other Medical Colleges.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
132, *Grant Street.*

—It is mentioned as an illustration of German system of transportation that the transportation of the King's armies was effected according to a schedule pre-arranged in Berlin, regulating the running time of every main and branch railroad running throughout Germany, and so perfect were all connections that not one train was behind time. The movement of troops, by this plan, began on the 16th of July—one day after the declaration of war—and on the 27th of the same month 600,000 men had been transferred to the frontier without the slightest accident.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY LAPP,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITUE.
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,
OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Brighton St. above Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly.
aug31;tf.

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines.
AND ALL THE OFFICINAL
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's
Strictly Pure White Lead
At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug31;chd

Bargains in Clothing!

Clothing Made to Order, at Panic Prices!

Great Closing - Out Sale!
Of Summer Goods!!
—AT—
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Mohair Dress Goods at 20 cts per yd.
Unbleached muslin " 8 " "
Heavy " 10 " "
Splendid bleached do 10 " "
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WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN
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CASES REQUIRE
PROMPT TREATMENT,
To Render Existence desirable.

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Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

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